

AN ILL-OMENED START

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS DIE IN A WRECK.

Three Killed and Fifteen Hurt in a Crash on the Northwestern at West Chicago Wednesday Morning—Terrible Crash of Travel.

Death Comes to Excursionists. An awful rear-end collision occurred at West Chicago, Ill., at 12:45 Wednesday morning. Section No. 5 of the Christian Endeavor excursion to San Francisco ran into section No. 4. Three were killed and fifteen seriously hurt. Courtney, engineer of section No. 5, was fatally injured. Limbs and flesh of unknown people were taken from the wreck. A tramp was caught between the baggage car and engine and crushed to death.

Details of the Horror.

A rear-end collision on the Chicago and Northwestern marked the departure of the Christian Endeavor delegates for the convention at San Francisco. As soon as the wreck was reported to the Chicago offices of the Chicago and Northwestern, Superintendent J. C. Stewart of the Galena division ordered a special train and proceeded to the scene.

Other officials dispatched messengers for the company's doctors, and at 3 o'clock Assistant General Superintendent W. A. Gardner and a corps of surgeons left for West Chicago.

The various sections of the Northwestern specials were crowded with young Endeavorers from all over the United States, but the presumption is that the majority of the passengers were Easterners.

Running Without Schedule.

Owing to the crash caused by the rush of Christian Endeavor delegates, the schedules were abandoned and trains were sent out as fast as filled. Nine sections left the Northwestern depot at intervals of fifteen minutes, beginning at 10:30, to say nothing of trains sent out earlier in the evening. Sections Nos. 1, 2 and 3 got through West Chicago safely. Section 4 was made up of a baggage car, day coach and two sleepers, containing about 400 passengers.

Inasmuch as there were about 400 people to a section the blockage is serious. Sections Nos. 4 and 5 were unable to proceed, and sections Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9 are blocked between Chicago and West Chicago, thus delaying nearly 2,000 people.

Superintendent Gardner Talks.

Assistant General Superintendent William A. Gardner said he could give no tangible reason yet as to the cause of the accident.

"The road is run on a semaphore block system all the way to Turner Junction," said Mr. Gardner. "This blocks a train every 1,000 feet, and in addition we were using what we call the positive block system. This consisted in the operators at Maywood, Wheaton and Turner running the trains by hand, keeping a close tab, with the dispatches as to the time each passed a station.

"Then the dispatcher regulated the speed and distance between trains. Of course, he was compelled to rely entirely on the accuracy of the time checking done by the operators at the stations named, and unless one of these made a mistake and transmitted the wrong check, time, either to the next station or to the dispatcher, I cannot imagine what could have caused the wreck.

"We had taken every possible precaution to guard against delay and accident, and as I said, worked the positive block as well as our regular semaphore system."

Great Crash of Travelers.

The Northwestern road took out over 7,000 passengers, bound for the convention at San Francisco. The depot was crowded all day Tuesday and the excursionists were in the best of spirits at the prospect of a pleasant trip across the continent. At 6 o'clock the first train went out. It was of nine sleepers, filled with Chicagoans. Immediately following was another of ten sleepers, also filled with Chicagoans. Then came the New York delegation in a train of eight sleepers. This left at 6:15, and then at 9 the Pennsylvania crowd followed in a train of nine sleepers. Two trains of nine sleepers each went out at 10 with the Massachusetts delegation, and then came the regular train in three sections of eight, nine and ten sleepers respectively. These went out at 10:30. Eight sleepers were in the train that took the Farm, Fire and Fireside party at the same hour, and two trains of eight sleepers each took out the Michigan people immediately after. Nine sleepers were in the Wisconsin train that followed at once.

Every car was filled to overflowing, and the depot master had all he could do to find the proper accommodations for the immense throng. The scenes in the depot as the trains were being filled were exciting, and only experienced men could know how to properly handle such a crowd. All the preliminaries passed off without a hitch, however, and the road officials were congratulating themselves on the success with which they had handled a big job, when the news of the accident came.

TWO MORE WRECKS.

One on the Vandalia, One in Far-off Idaho.

A bad break was reported late Tuesday night, near Vandalia, Ill., on the Vandalia road. A section of a regular passenger train, carrying a party of Christian Endeavorers, collided with an east-bound mail train. R. T. Sherman of Indianapolis, mail clerk on the east-bound train, is killed; also W. L. Conn of Indianapolis, baggage master of train west-bound. Sam Parkinson, mail clerk, of Columbus, and Frank Owens, fireman, of Terre Haute, are fatally injured.

Odds and Ends.

The Bermudas export over 17,000,000 pounds of onions annually.

A London omnibus carries on an average 2,500 passengers a week.

Spunk but little and well if you would be esteemed a man of merit—L. Trench.

Attempts have been made to produce spider silk, but have failed, the forcible nature of these insects not permitting them to live together in communities.

DEATH LIST IS SEVEN.

Fatalities by the Accident on the Washash Fall Below First Estimates. Seven coffins were forwarded to St. Louis Sunday from Missouri City. They contained the remains of victims of the wreck on the Washash road. All indications are that the death toll will be at least five mail clerks almost instantly. Their car pitched end first through the break in the trestle. The remains of the four were carried from the wreck and were recovered some distance down the stream. There were signs of life in the body of the fifth mail clerk when rescuers dragged him from the wreck, but he died a few minutes later on the bank of the creek.

Conductor Copeland was supposed to be dead when taken from the wreck, and his body, with a handkerchief down over the face, was ranged in a row with the seven corpses. A few minutes later some one observed a sign of life and he was quickly transferred to a stretcher and given every possible attention. Of the nineteen others injured not one is in a critical condition. Among them all there is not one broken limb, though many of them were thrown three-quarters of the length of the coaches in which they were riding.

The storm, which was almost a cloud-burst, had swollen the little stream to a torrent. The flood carried away a wagon bridge a short distance above the Washash trestle. The wreck of this bridge was hurled down upon the railroad trestle and carried away a row of wooden supports in the center. A farmer noticed the perilous condition of the trestle and resolved to flag the passenger train, which he knew to be about due. For nearly an hour he stood in the terrible downpour of rain, only to fail at last in his good intentions, for when the Washash company's New York fast mail came thundering on the storm was blinding and the engineer could not see the signal which the farmer so frantically waved across the track.

The locomotive struck the trestle and passed over, but the tender went through with the wreck. The baggage car toppled off on its side and the mail car, which followed, pitched into the stream end first. Every life in this car was lost. The smoker, next behind, followed. It was in this car that Conductor Copeland was riding. The other occupants escaped serious injury. The chair car, next behind, also plunged in upon the mass of wreckage end first, and all its passengers were thrown to the forward end in an indescribable heap. How they escaped with no more serious injury is a mystery. The front end of the sleeper, next in the rear, landed on the protruding end of the chair car, and was thus prevented from following the others into the chasm.

The two Excelsior Springs coaches in the rear remained on the track.

The scene of the wreck, which is but twenty miles northeast of Kansas City, near Missouri City station, was visited by many persons. The postal authorities report that probably nearly all of the mail carried on the train was lost or destroyed. The car was so broken and splintered that most of the mail floated off, probably to drift into the Missouri river and be lost.

CORNELL ROWS TO FAME.

Ithaca's Easy Winners in the Tri-State Amateur Regatta Race. Amid scenes such as have never witnessed before at an American boat race, the shrieking of many steam whistles, the booming of scores of cannon and the deafening cheers from thousands of throats, Cornell rowed through a lane formed by a flotilla of various kinds of craft, all full-dress and ably with color, on the Hudson river, the winner of the most important inter-collegiate contest of its kind ever decided in this country, and crowned with the proud title of Uncle Sam's queen of the water. It was the greatest achievement ever accomplished by Cornell, whose history fairly bristles with athletic conquests, and the winner is entitled to all the glory that goes with such a victory.

Cornell won by three and one-fourth lengths from Yale, the latter being at least half a dozen lengths in the van of Harvard at the time of crossing the finish line and when the Crimson stopped rowing. The official time is: Cornell, 20:34; Yale, 20:44; and Harvard, 21:00.

While it is true that the time does not approach the world's record of 19:29, made by Cornell last year, being one minute and a quarter slower, it was a great struggle for supremacy. Cornell's victory was especially sensational for the reason that the Ithaca team had been considered the favorites for the regatta. Yale's rowers, crew, undergraduates and alumni feared only Harvard. Harvard feared only Yale. Both spoke slightly of Cornell, who was not thought a factor in the contest.

As a spectacle the race was one of supreme interest, and to say that it was seen by thousands is to speak conservatively. The observation tower alone held 100,000. The railroad tracks for a mile at the finish were closely packed. A dozen large excursion boats, not including a fleet from New York City, showed decks black with observers. A flotilla of yachts—a mile long—had large parties aboard, and on the Pennsylvania side of the river every hill and rock was thronged.

SCIENCE IN BANK ROBBERY.

Safe-Breakers Steal Electricity to Work Off a Lock, but Fail.

The bank of Rogers & Son at Chagrin Falls, O., was entered the other night, and the burglars had been given five minutes more time they would have opened the safe and got \$10,000 in cash. The electric light was cut off along a street 100 feet from the bank building. The robbers climbed a pole and tapped the feed wire. Two wires were then strung up an alley to the bank building and taken through a transom to the big safe. Carbons were fastened to each wire and brought to bear on the lock. The combination of the safe was being melted when the last car for the night on the electric road reached the barn and the power was shut off. The burglars saw that they were defeated, and having no tools suitable to break the safe, escaped.

Christians Are Killed.

An armed force of 1,200 Mussulmans made a sortie from Canas Saturday night, crossed the military cordon and surprised the insurgents at Kanlikestelli, three hours distant. A desperate combat ensued, in which thirteen Mussulmans were killed and twelve wounded. The Christian inhabitants of the district are preparing to make reprisals by land and sea. Late advices show that many Christians were killed, as well as many Turks, in engagements that preceded the principal fighting at Kanlikestelli. The whole district is greatly excited.

CHAPMAN IS CHOSEN.

HEADS THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET OF OHIO.

Temporary Chairman Sloane Attacks Policy of the Republicans—Silver Sentiment Controls the Convention—The Ticket and Platform.

Silver Their Slogan. For Governor, Horace L. Chapman; For Lieutenant Governor, Melville D. Shaw; For Supreme Judge, J. P. Spriggs; For Attorney General, W. H. Dore; For Board of Public Works, Peter H. Degan; For School Commissioner, Byron H. Hurd.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention

held in Columbus was the most largely attended of any such occasion since the civil war. The new Columbus auditorium, with a seating capacity of 6,000, had just been completed for the convention, and its capacity was not equal to the demand for admission.

The new auditorium was beautifully decorated with bunting and plants. There was a profusion of portraits of Democratic leaders about the walls, but that of President Cleveland was not in the collection.

When the convention was called to order at 10 a. m. by Chairman Durbin he congratulated the party on the signs of the times and the enthusiastic condition of the party. He made a speech for free silver. Prayer was offered by Rev. E. L. Rexford, pastor of the Universalist Church, and then Hon. Uriel Sloane was introduced as the temporary chairman.

Mr. Chapman made a vigorous speech of acceptance, promising to stump every

county in the State in the interest of silver.

Gen. Finley attempted to reopen the fusion question, and have it taken from the table and recommitted to the central committee with power to act. He was almost cried down, but protested with much vigor until he was fully heard. He was followed by Gen. Warner and Charles Fillin in the same strain and bedlam broke loose. Allen O. Myers reminded the delegates that they had settled the question in the morning, and if they reconsidered it and recognized the silver Republicans they must recognize the Populists, and he ceased to be a Democratic convention. Otway J. Cosgrove of Cincinnati followed, endorsing all Mr. Myers had said. Dan Banst of Crestline, a silver Republican, said that he was there to say that his party was not there asking for representation. Gen. Finley then withdrew his motion.

For Supreme Judge the first ballot resulted as follows: J. P. Spriggs, 455; N. Abernathy, 360; Lewis D. Johnson, 54; Seth Wells, 38, and John J. Harper, 92. The second ballot resulted as follows: Spriggs, 613; Abernathy, 222; Harper, 7, and Johnson, 1. Spriggs was nominated.

John J. Harper is a lifelong Republican, who voted for Bryan and Sewall last year on account of the silver issue, and is still co-operating with the advocates of free silver.

For Attorney General, W. H. Dore was nominated on the second ballot.

For State Treasurer, the first ballot resulted: Charles Spanney, 30; James P. Wilson, 245; Charles N. Gaumer, 176; David M. Fisher, 220; and John L. Kennedy, 237. James P. Wilson was nominated on the third ballot.

For member of the Board of Public Works, the first ballot resulted: Lorenzo D. Abel, 270; Peter H. Degan, 50; George W. Dugan, 122; and Hugh D. Clarke, 15. Degan was nominated.

For School Commissioner, the first ballot resulted: S. C. Turnipseed, 30; James H. Lee, 171; C. L. Brumbaugh, 184; George P. Deshler, 15; Byron H. Hard, 428, and D. A. Howe, 13. The rules were suspended and Hard was nominated by acclamation.

A motion was made to endorse W. J. Bryan for the presidential nomination in 1900, but under the ruling of the chair there was a substitute for three cheers for Bryan, which were given with much vigor, after which the convention adjourned.

Letters received in New Bedford, Mass., from Herschel island brings the intelligence that three of the stannest steamers of the San Francisco whaling fleet were caught in the ice off the mouth of the Mackenzie river. They are in danger during June, when the ice breaks up. The lives of 120 to 150 men will be in danger.

Charges have been made against John Goodnow of Minnesota, nominated as consul general to Shanghai, China;

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CRIMINAL STUDENTS.

RIFLED THE SAFE AT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Sons of Secretary Butterfield and of Dr. Miller of Cadillac the Culprits—Both Confess and Disgorge—Fast Living Their Undoing.

Boys the Culprits. Shortly before midnight April 6 last the vault in the office of Secretary Butterfield of the Agricultural College at Lansing was blown open and \$2,900 in college and postoffice funds was stolen. A suspicious feature of the robbery was that there was nothing to indicate that the vault had been drilled, a fact which convinced the detectives the work was done by persons who knew the combination of the vault, and that the money was taken before the explosion took place, dynamite being used to clear the robbery for the purpose of covering their tracks.

Several weeks of patient work on the part of Postoffice Inspector Larmour and Deputy United States Marshal Abels failed to unravel the mystery, and the investigation was about to be abandoned when the purchase of a diamond ring, a gold watch and a bicycle by Clinton D. Butterfield, a member of the graduating class and the son of the secretary, caused the detectives to turn their attention to him.

"After ascertaining where he had expended more than \$400 since the robbery, the detectives put him through a severe examination, which was a sufficient foundation to warrant them in arresting G. Devere Miller, a sophomore, son of Dr. Carroll E. Miller of Cadillac. When the boys were brought together Miller made a clean breast of the matter and Butterfield indorsed his story.

The two boys had committed the robbery, Butterfield unlocking the vault, having a key to the inside door. They pried open the drawers with a jimmy and secured the money. This done, Butterfield left the remainder of the job to Miller, who had purchased a stick of dynamite and a fuse in Grand Rapids on his return from his spring vacation.

Miller placed the dynamite on the crossbar of the inner door and ran the fuse out into the office door. He then closed and locked the door and applied the match. He left the building by a window because the door squeaked, and was in bed when the fire reached the dynamite. The explosion blew the door off and wrecked the office badly.

The young men have been bound over to the full term of the United States District Court, each giving bail in the sum of \$2,500. Butterfield, who had spent the most money, returned \$700 to the officers, while Miller gave up \$800. The remainder will be made good by their fathers. Both boys come from good families as there are in the State, their fathers being prominent and widely known. Their downfall is due to a desire to fly high.

Butterfield was so hampered by the secret he was keeping that he was unable to pass his final examinations and failed to graduate. He acted as college correspondent for several newspapers in Lansing and Detroit, and in this capacity wrote several versions of the crime at the time of its commission and subsequent accounts of the efforts that were being made to find the perpetrators. He is 19 years old and Miller 20.

Short Story Items.

Frank Inch, a farmer living near Lexington, has been indicted for cutting timber land owned by Joseph Neal and Joseph Avery, in Sanilac County.

John A. Edwards of Kalamazoo died of paralysis, aged 77 years. He was a noted chancery lawyer. He was law partner of Senator Charles E. Stuart and Gen. Dwight May, and of Nathaniel H. Stewart at the time of his death.

Queen Mellish, a 14-year-old girl of Walnut, Oakland County, is said to be the largest girl of her age in the State. She stands 5 ft. 11 in. in height, weighs 170 pounds, wears a No. 7 shoe, and is a perfect type of womanhood.

The barn on A. N. Dillebrand's farm, half a mile from Grand Rapids, was struck by lightning. Four horses and a valuable shepherd dog were burned to death. The dog lost its life trying to get the horses out of the burning barn.

The trial of Joseph Welsh, who so brutally shot and killed his wife a few weeks ago, at Grand Rapids, was finished in the Superior Court, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Imprisonment for life is the penalty.

The credit of Port Huron is second to none in the State. City Controller Taylor received five bids from banking firms who wished to take \$25,000 of the city's refunding bonds. Farson, Leach & Co. of Chicago offered a premium of \$318.75 and were awarded the order.

A shocking accident occurred at Zilwaukee. Little 4-year-old Elmer Sager, who lived with his grandfather, Joseph Speller, on a farm near that village, fell on a scythe blade, and his body was terribly severed from the hips. The child died in a few minutes from loss of blood.

On a recent short trip President Kollen of Holland raised \$100,000 in cash, payable July 1, for Hope College. The fact was kept secret until the closing moment of the graduating exercises, and when it was announced it created great surprise. Helel M. Gould contributed \$4,000 of the amount; P. A. Voorhees, \$50,000; M. H. O'Neill, \$20,000, and Miss Graham, \$4,000.

At Stephenson, a scaffolding on which three men were at work gave way. Eric Norlin managed to grasp hold of a rafter and saved himself, but N. B. Vincent and Joseph Deconinck were precipitated to the ground. Vincent struck on his head with terrific force. His neck was broken, and he died almost instantly. Deconinck was seriously injured, and it is feared he will also die. Vincent has rich relatives in Illinois, but he leaves a widow and many children in a destitute condition.

Powell & Mitchell's saw mill at Skaneateles, which met with a serious smash-up about three weeks ago, resumed operations Saturday, and is now in first-class running order. Although the machinery is now 47,000 feet of lumber were cut Monday, the logs being very small.

Mrs. Faraphin Jean, of Muskegon, gave birth to triplets, weighing all together ten pounds. All are doing well. The family is one of sensations. A short time ago one child fell into a tub of boiling water and was severely scalded, and a brother, going to his assistance, fell and broke his arm.

FREDERICK E. WHITE.

Candidate for Governor Named by the Iowa-Free Silver Parties.

Frederick Edward White, the silver free-silver candidate for Governor of Iowa, is a farm owner in Keokuk County. Candidate White was born in Keokuk County in 1857 from his native land of Germany and worked as a farm hand until the beginning of the war. When he was mustered out in 1865 he returned to Webster and bought farm land in the vicinity, which he has tilled ever since, with the exception of a term which he served in Congress. In 1892 he ran against Mayor John F. Lacey for that office and won. He

was then, as now, a most ardent advocate of free silver, and those farmers in his district who agreed with him in that opinion gave him their most hearty support. In the next election Major Lacey opposed him again, and this time defeated him. Congressman Lacey again defeated him last fall, but these defeats only served to strengthen his hold with the free silver minority in the State, and he was soon talked of for Governor.

BIMETALLIC MEN MEET.

Ohio Valley League Convenes at Cincinnati and Hears Speeches. The Ohio Valley Bimetallic League met Tuesday at the Pike Opera House building in Cincinnati, and chose George Washington of Newport, Ky., temporary chairman. Delegates are present from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia. Ex-Congressman H. F. Bardin made an address.

After an outing in the afternoon to Coney Island the principal event was the oration to William J. Bryan. Mr. Bryan arrived late in the afternoon, and with his friend, Horace B. Dunbar, dined at the residence of John R. McLean. People crowded the streets around the residence and compelled Mr. Bryan, as he went to his carriage, to go through a brief session of handshaking. Mr. Bryan was driven to the Pike Opera House. His reception was one long, protracted, deafening roar of enthusiasm. He said he was not there to speak, but to exert. What he wanted was organization and agitation until bimetallicism triumphed.

DIED ON SHIPBOARD.

Archbishop Janssens, Who Died While on a Visit to His Old Home. Archbishop Francis Janssens of New Orleans died on the steamer Croile while en route to New York, where he was to take a ship for Europe, his intention being to visit his family in Holland. The archbishop had labored hard and for some time it had been apparent that he was breaking down. Yielding to the importu-

Loss of Memory Is Followed by a Disappearance of Deep Melancholy.

It is learned that Thomas M. Cooley, who has for many years been one of the leading legal lights of the country and an authority on several of his special subjects, has lost his mind almost completely, and that there is a possibility that he may have to be taken to some private asylum in the near future. For some time Mr. Cooley has been gradually failing in health, and for several months he has had to be constantly attended. It was only recently, however, that his mind became affected. Judge Cooley was for many years a member of the faculty of the University of Michigan, a judge of the Supreme Court, and constituted for some time the head and front of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Sparks from the Wires.

The State Department has received a statement from Consul General Lee at Hsinan in which he declares his has no connection whatever with the premature publication some time ago of the Ruiz report.

Speaker Reed says that he has the matter of the appointment of the committee under consideration and that unless something unforeseen occurs to change his present inclination, he will prepare the lists and submit them prior to the final adjournment.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. L. Cope, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. C. W. Fetter. Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Dokker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. W. H. Mawhitzer, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7:30 p. m., and alternate Sundays at 10:30 a. m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Weheler. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 558, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.

A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARTIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. W. S. CHALKER, Post Com. C. W. WRIGHT, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. M. E. HANSON, President. REBECCA WRIGHT, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137. Meets every Tuesday evening. P. B. JOHNSON, N. G. F. E. JOHNSON, Sec.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 145. Meets every Saturday evening. J. J. COLLINS Com. T. NOLAN, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 83, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon. MARY L. STALEY, W. M. JOSIE BUTLER, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. E. F., No. 790. Meets second and last Wednesday of each month. W. WISNER, R. S. J. WOODBURN, C. R.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. MRS. G. W. WALDE, Record Keeper.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JOHN STALEY, C. G. TRENCH.

GRAYLING EXCHANGE BANK, GRAYLING, MICH.

A general banking business transacted. Drafts bought and sold on all parts of the United States and foreign countries. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections a specialty.

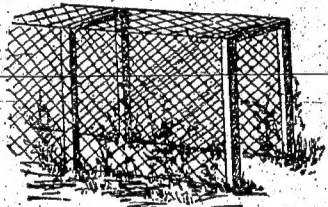


A Valuable New Radish.
The lists of good, early radishes are so large that all but experts may find it difficult to make a suitable selection. French Breakfast, Early Scarlet Turnip, Scarlet Olive-Shaped and others have long been general favorites, but the new Henderson's Rose Turnip radish—a life-like illustration of which is shown herewith—is second to none in

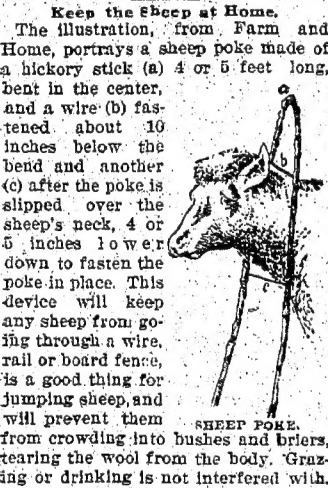


beauty as well as quality and earliness. It has a small, compact top and a miniature root, requires only twenty-three days to mature and remains in good condition for ten days. Its beautiful rosy pink color renders it very attractive when bunched.—American Agriculturist.

Quickly Made Hedge.
American Gardening shows a short cut to a handsome hedge. A "form" is made of wire netting, the sides and top also being covered. Along the base on either side of this quickly growing vines are planted, which soon cover the wire with a mass of green that becomes more and more dense and beautiful each succeeding year. If the proper sort of vines are used. The "proper sort" would include our common woodbine.



TO MAKE A HEDGE QUICKLY.
It is a quick grower, and its foliage is remarkably handsome, both in the green state and when touched by autumn frosts. There are many other vines, however, that would answer admirably for this purpose, so that all tastes can be suited. Such a hedge needs only such annual clipping as will suffice to keep the vines growing evenly all over the wire—as thickly in one place as in another.



Keep the Sheep at Home.
The illustration, from Farm and Home, portrays a sheep poke made of a hickory stick (A) 4 or 5 feet long, bent in the center, and a wire (B) fastened about 10 inches below the bend and another (C) after the poke is slipped over the sheep's neck, 4 or 5 inches lower down to fasten the poke in place. This device will keep any sheep from going through a wire, rail or board fence, is a good thing for jumping sheep, and will prevent them from crowding into bushes and briars, tearing the wool from the body. Grazing or drinking is not interfered with.

A Race of Apple Eaters.
Does any one know of any good reason why we should not be a race of apple eaters? By this we refer to the habit or practice of eating apples raw. The Bulletin of Pharmacy advances what are believed to be a valuable suggestion along this line of action. It says: "No harm can come even to a delicate system by eating of ripe and juicy apples just before going to bed." It also remarks that the apple is rich in phosphoric acid. What is not so well known, however, observes the Nebraska Farmer, it points out, is that it thoroughly disinfects the mouth, excites action of the liver, promotes a sound and healthful sleep, helps the kidney secretions and prevents calculus growths, obviates indigestion, and is one of the best-known preventives of diseases of the throat. These are benefits enough to make us all apple eaters, surely.

This Country's Big Hog Industry.
The hog industry in the United States has reached tremendous proportions. No less than 14,928,978 swine were slaughtered by the packers of the West alone last year. The whole number the country over would amount to half as much more, or about 25,000,000 altogether. It was the greatest hog year in our history except 1890-1, when the pork packing business reached high-water mark. In the region northwest of the Ohio river last year farmers and live stock men received for the hogs they raised \$135,456,000.

Good for Hogs.
To keep hogs thrifty when fattening mix two quarts of wood ashes or fine charcoal with one pint salt and a quar-

ter of a pound of sulphur. Ten hogs will eat this mixture once a week.—Agriculturist.

Good Roads.
Good country roads are an index of the thrift and prosperity of a community. Smooth and well-kept roadsides are a necessary adjunct to a well-cultivated farm. This means that there must be no weedy fence corners nor fences overgrown with briars, thistles and vines. The lanes may be made to yield a large amount of hay, if the surface of the ground be properly leveled and cultivated, and the appearance be so much improved, that many dollars per acre would be added to the value of the adjoining farms. We wish our readers would try it, see the results as we have seen them.

Separate the Flocks.
The first thing to do with flocks that are kept on farms rather than on ranches is to separate the flock into a number of small ones, each composed of one kind, and having a regard to sex, age and general condition. The best method is to place with the strong, the weaker or stock flock should be in one flock, the breeding ewes in another, and the lambs in another, if the best results are to be secured.

Save the Young Timber.
There is always a demand for good timber, especially of the quick-growing kinds, such as pine, oak and birch. A piece of land cleared will in thirty-five or forty years have a new growth large enough for box boards, and spoolsticks, and there should be more attention given to this source of income. Stronger and more systematic laws protecting timber should be passed.

Turkey Food.
The best feed for young turkeys is a cake made of equal parts of ground oats, corn and wheat-baked so that it will crumble. They ought to have their freedom from yards as soon as possible, say when two weeks old, but should be housed at night. Nothing is better than good, whole corn to fatten turkeys.

Poultry Points.
Dampness causes leg weakness in ducks.

For large, heavy fowls have the roosts low.

Dry earth is a good material to scatter under the roosts.

Early hatched, well developed pullets make good winter layers.

When a thrifty bird is fully matured, it is easily fattened.

State brand soaked in milk is a good feed for young poultry.

Cleanliness and good feeding are the secrets of success with poultry.

Leghorns and Black Spanish lay eggs with the whitest shells of any breed.

On the average it will cost \$1 to keep a laying hen one year.

Oilmeal, sunflower seed, hemp seed and buckwheat can all be used to good advantage in feeding fowls intended for exhibition.

A cross of the Wyandottes and Langshans combines many good qualities that make a fowl valuable for market.

How the Aged Should Live.

Every person who advances in life should carefully examine his whole methods of life and personal habits, and should adapt his mode of living to the peculiarities of his individual case. One of the first and most important questions to consider is that of food. The teeth in old age are frequently lost, and, unless under exceptional circumstances, they should be replaced by artificial ones, for mastication is a most vital point, and is more necessary in the case of the old than the young, for in the former the digestive powers are apt to fail. Very many old people are injured by the use of food in excessive quantities; but little exercise can be taken, and growth has ceased, and the bodily forces which make heat are able to destroy but little food fuel. It is, perhaps, not universally recognized that in numerous cases death is finally due to an absolute failure on the part of the body to keep itself warm. In the old the heat-making functions are exceedingly low, and hence it is that few old people are comfortable in a room where the temperature is under 75 or 80 degrees. It is especially important, therefore, that an abundance of clothes be worn by old people. Another vital point in the treatment of the aged is protection, and especially protection against strain of any vital organ. An old man exposes himself to inclement weather, and especially to a high wind, with the result that the blood is driven from the surface of the body upon the internal organs, and the enfeebled movements of respiration which aid in forcing the blood out of these organs are checked. What is true in regard to the ordinary healthy conditions of the old man is more particularly true in regard to the diseases of the old. Medicines that are too violent in their action cannot be taken; at the same time, when possible, it is most essential to treat at once any incipient disorder in old persons.

Slaughter of Birds.

One of the largest importations of feathers in England, Mr. Weller, is reported to have made this statement: "Until recently, millions of birds of paradise, gumbies, humming birds, etc., were slaughtered annually. In one forest in France alone one-half a million little songsters were caught every year; while, had it not been for State interference, the nightingales of Germany would now have been practically extinct. In all, the importation of feathers lately amounted to considerably more than £1,000,000 per annum." Many tons of feathers still annually change hands. "But our business," said Mr. Weller, "with the exception of one line, has declined rapidly." And the reason of the decline, we are informed, is "the activity displayed by a ladies' society established for the purpose of boycotting hats, etc., for which small feathers are used for adornment." It is added that the society, which was started only a year or two ago, has reduced the feather business to half its dimensions. Of course, all considerable women will be pleased to hear this; for no such species of birds as have not already been exterminated will have a chance of surviving and reviving.

The town of Washington, Pa., has a widow's row, where there are nine lone females within a block of only one bachelor.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Michigan Road Is Opposed Home-Seekers' Excursions—Peculiar and Fatal Accident to a Farmer's Wife—Odd Fellows Systematically Robbed.

Against Emigration.

The matter of home-seekers' excursions from Michigan points to Southern and Western States has made its annual appearance in Michigan railway circles. For four years past the home-seeker excursion has been a thorn in the side of Michigan roads. For three seasons efforts have been made to sit down heavily upon the scheme and each year the concerted plan has fallen through. This is the fourth season. A renewed effort will be made to boycott the home-seeker scheme. There is just a possibility that the present effort will be more successful than the earlier ones. At the meeting of the Michigan Passenger Association a lengthy debate was held upon this subject. It ended in a resolution that the railroads should not allow home-seekers' excursions from Michigan points. The tendency of the home-seekers' excursions, the railroad men say, is to take people out of the State. It is to the interest of the Michigan roads and to all other classes of business, on the contrary, to keep citizens here. Hence the roads will not help to diminish the population of the State. The home-seekers' excursions, managed by and for the profit of the Southern and Western roads, Michigan roads have hitherto been dragged into the scheme by reason of their traffic relations. It is hoped to strengthen the opposition to such an extent that traffic relations will be kept intact without making concessions that in the long run prove injurious to the roads making them. Strenuous efforts will be made by the Southern and Western roads to break down the movement. The outcome will go far to show how much strength is behind the Michigan Passenger Association.

The Bell Fell on Her.
Mrs. William K. Munson, the wife of a well-known fruit grower near Grand Rapids, met with a peculiar accident the other day, which proved fatal. Mrs. Munson discovered that bees were about to swarm on the farm and she started to call the farm hands from the field to have them by ringing the farm bell. The bracket holding the bell had become loosened from long usage, and as she jerked the rope the bell slipped from its rack and fell. It weighs about 150 pounds and it fell over her head, crushing her to the ground. A deep wound was cut in her head, and another in her back. Her face was also seriously lacerated, and her right leg broken near the hip. She died shortly after being taken to a hospital.

Clever Thief.
Officers of Phoenix Lodge of Odd Fellows, Grand Rapids, advised that they have been systematically robbed. For some time the Odd Fellows of the State have been preparing to build a home for the orphans, and other boxes have been hung in the lodge rooms of each lodge in the State. Friday the box in this lodge was opened and not a cent was found. Upon examination it was found that a false inside made of tin had been fitted to the slot in the top of the box and all contributions easily extracted. It was one of the most ingenious inventions yet seen. The lodge rooms are rented frequently to other associations, and it will be hard work to find the thief.

Minor State Matters.
From the ruin of the large dry kiln at the stove and heading factory, which burned at Clare, has already arisen the frame for another of increased capacity. A large force of men is employed.

While playing in Estline's feed mill at Warren, the 8-year-old son of Louis Sim was caught in one of the shafts and was instantly killed. The body was a mass of jelly when thrown from the shaft. A coroner's jury has been called to view the body.

Genesee County in the vicinity of Flint is stirred up over the boldness of the thieves. Thursday night a large bag of gold was stolen from the farm of John Donovan, ten miles north of Flint. Friday night the thieves returned to the farm and exchanged the bag, which had been driven nearly to death, for a fine large black belt and a pair of shoes. There is no clue to the thieves. A reward has been offered for their arrest.

Ernie West of Battle Creek defended the union in the great railroad strike of 1894 and was fired. He opened up a little shop and has just paid \$4,000 for the property. He keeps everything in a building in the shape of a shed. Among them is a petted woman in a red dress, chased from a stranded show. He says she is the only woman he could ever get along with; that she minds her business, does not talk back and does not gossip. He has money to burn.

At Adrian, burglars broke into the tabernacle of the German Catholic Church. They attempted to break open the iron safe from the back, but were unsuccessful. The door of the safe was broken down, and the contents of the safe were carried off. They also stole a quantity of medals belonging to the women's society and dumped them into the closet of the school house next door. Father Koenig and Catholics generally are highly indignant.

J. N. Stearns of South Haven says that the outlook there for peaches is far rather light crop on the whole. While some orchards are heavily laden, others have but little fruit set. The crop all over the country is light, so that in his opinion there would be a tendency to good prices, which would be much better than last year when peaches were an enormous crop and could hardly be given away. Many growers allowing them to rot on the trees. Cherries will be also a light crop. In regard to pears, Mr. Stearns said he never had a better show for a good crop. Other fruits will be an average crop.

At Grand Rapids, the Hamilton-Kenwood Cycle Company filed a trust mortgage to J. Frederick Baines to secure creditors for the amount of \$37,000. Charles R. Sligh, president of the company, was the fusion silver candidate for Governor last fall.

A. B. Knight and wife, of Clayton, were on their way home when five bicyclists approached them from the rear frightening their horse, which jumped to one side, throwing the occupants of the buggy into the ditch. Both Mr. and Mrs. Knight were badly bruised about the face and body.

The Kalamazoo water supply is threatened with contamination from adjacent wells and cess pools, and the City Council ordered fifty-eight houses connected with the sewer. Many of the house owners are too poor to make the connections.

Paul W. Frederick of Grand Rapids, who was arrested on a capias, was surrendered by his bondsmen to the sheriff in January last, but he obtained a writ of habeas corpus on a technicality and was discharged from custody. The Supreme Court ordered the prisoner into the custody of the sheriff again. But the man is now dead.

Judge Purnell Lansing declined to issue a writ of mandamus to compel the Lansing Street Railway Company to employ conductors upon its cars, it being an uncontradicted fact that the company is not making enough money to pay the conductors. The judge holds that the discretionary writ of mandamus will not be granted to compel an impossible thing.

The last act in the recent Welsh tragedy at Grand Rapids was performed when Judge Burlingame sentenced Joseph Welsh to Jackson for life. The prisoner maintained a stolid front during the ordeal and seemed quite unconcerned about it all and even laughed as he was led away. He charges all the blame for the shooting upon his wife and daughter, who, he says, drove him to drink and then misled him. He has a record, however, as a worthless wretch, while the wife he killed was a hard-working woman, who died early and late for their children while he was carousing.

R. C. Ketchum of Kalamazoo, son of the Rev. A. E. Ketchum of South Haven, was also arrested and killed by his nephew, Samuel Haines of Chicago, at their cottage on the lake front, near South Haven, Sunday night. A company of young men, including the above named, had been camping there several days and seem to have been annoyed by tramps who were around the tent and cottage during the night. While playing tranks up on each other, Mr. Ketchum, unknown to his nephew, went to the rear of the cottage, and being mistaken by young Haines for a tramp, was fatally shot.

For several weeks it has been evident that illegal fishing was going on in Manistee County, but the officers have been unable to locate the men. Fish have been dynamited and netted and sold in quantities. The other day two prominent citizens of Manistee were caught red-handed in the act of drawing nets under the dam upon the little Manistee river. They had their nets strung upon a wire, operating in a hole in the surface of the water, and strung so that the fish could be drawn down through the chute without getting caught. They had over a thousand trout in their possession when caught. Attorney General Maynard will personally conduct the prosecution.

The Baptist ministers' home, located at Fenton, is always an object of interest to strangers. It represents Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin. The home is surrounded by twenty-five acres of land, kept under a high state of cultivation by the society. The property is valued at \$45,000. It is under the direct management of Rev. A. E. Mather of Fenton and is supported by about thirty-seven Baptist ministers' associations of the United States. It is a well-kept and comfortable home for ministers and their wives, widows and orphans, always find a welcome and cheerful home there. The building was first erected as a Baptist school in 1869, by Rev. David Latourette, who contributed the ground and \$15,000 in money.

At the Board of Regents' meeting at Ann Arbor, several interesting and stirring incidents took place Tuesday. Martin L. Dooge, who has held the position of dean of the literary department in the University of Michigan for almost a dozen years, resigned. The reason given was that the salary accompanying the position was too small, and he is generally believed that something else was in his mind. Richard Hudson, professor of history, was appointed as Dr. Dooge's successor. Prof. J. R. McMurich, chair of anatomy, asked the Board of Regents to dismiss Dr. W. A. Campbell, his assistant, from the university. The Regents, by electing Dr. Campbell, had been McMurich's friends and Campbell is a fashionable and that he opposes Dr. McMurich's new methods. Dr. Campbell's advocates say McMurich knows no anatomy, and is jealous of Campbell. A big fight is in prospect. Most of the students favor Campbell.

A statement just issued by the Treasury Department covering the importations of the month of April gives some idea of the abnormal importations now going on and the effect they will have upon the revenues when the new law goes into effect. While there has been a disposition on the part of Democrats to assume that the tariff on agricultural productions is a humbug and does not affect importations at all, it is nevertheless a fact that 130,838 bushels of wheat were imported in April of the present year against 3,481 in April of last year and that the quantity of barley imported in April, 1897, is double that of 1896. Another striking illustration in the fact that while the class of cattle which now is and is likely to remain upon the free list has not increased at all in importations, the number of dutiable cattle imported in April, 1897, was nearly five times as great as in April, 1896, being in numbers 62,849, against 13,411 in April of last year. In the item of "crude tallow," now upon the free list, but likely to be placed upon the dutiable list by the new law, the April importations more than doubled the corresponding month of last year. The quantity of chinery root imported in April, 1897, in view of the prospective imposition of a duty upon it, was nearly six times as much as that imported in April, 1896. The prospect that certain grades of raw cotton are to be placed upon the dutiable list is already being felt, the April importations being nearly ten million pounds, against six million pounds of last year. The prospect that hides would be placed on the dutiable list has also had a marked effect in increasing the importations of this class of foreign products, the April importations of hides amounting to 18,307,406 pounds against 9,670,702 pounds in April of last year. The importations of leather and manufactures from leather also doubled. Our Chinese and Japanese friends who seem to have been on the alert with reference to our tariff generally, evidently took the alarm early in the year, for the quantity of rice imported in April amounted to over twenty million pounds in the dutiable class, against 6,700,000 pounds in the corresponding month of last year. The prospective imposition of a duty on tea also had its effect, the number of pounds imported in April being 5,372,290, against 1,851,731 in April of last year. The importation of cigar wrappers in April, 1897, was 1,477,068 pounds, against 1,955,587 pounds in April, 1896. The value of woolen goods imported in April, 1897, was in round numbers nine million dollars, against a little over two million in April of last year, while dress goods, carpets and other articles of that class increased in the proportion. The importations

NEARS COMPLETION.

THE TARIFF BILL WILL SOON BE A LAW.

Wonderful Work with the Republicans in a Minority in the Senate—The Importers Rushing Foreign Goods In Up to the Last Minute.

Pushing It Along.

The progress of the tariff bill is splendid. All indications point to its prompt passage, and that, too, in a form very satisfactory to the farmers. The wool schedule has been put back to within 1 cent of the House rates on first and second class wool and to better than the House rates on third-class wool. The other agricultural features of the bill have been so amended as to restore the very satisfactory House rates, and the sugar schedule has been so adjusted that the most fault-finding of the Democrats cannot complain of it.

That all this has been done in a Senate in which the Republicans are in an absolute minority is remarkable—phenomenal, indeed. Seldom, if ever, has a tariff bill been enacted with only one branch of Congress controlled by the party in power in the White House, and when this follows close upon a campaign of so much bitterness as that of last fall it is wonderful. And yet this is being accomplished in less time after the inauguration than ever before happened since the very first Congress.

Filing in Foreign Farm Products.

The rush of foreign goods into the country to evade the increased duties which the new tariff law is expected to impose seems likely to continue up to the very day upon which it goes into effect. The June receipts of the Treasury have averaged over a million dollars a day, and the indications are that the importations this month will be heavier than in any preceding month, except those of April, which were more than 400 million dollars in value. The May importations were in round numbers eighty million dollars in value, and it is probable that those of June will considerably exceed those of last month. The predictions made by Chairman Dingley months ago that the importers would have nearly a year's supply of certain classes of foreign goods in the market before the new tariff act could go into effect seems likely to be realized. The importations of March, April, May and June of this year average about eight-fifty million dollars per month, while those of the corresponding months of last year average but little over fifty-five millions per month.

The effect of this enormous importation of goods upon which duties are to be collected under the new law will be felt the moment that act goes into effect by a suspension of importations of that class of articles and a consequent falling off in the customs revenue. The customs receipts in April of the present year were more than double those of the corresponding month of last year, and those for May and June have nearly kept pace with those of April. It is to the articles which will pay a high rate of duty under the new law that the importers are giving their attention now, and the consequences will be that the class of goods from which the greatest revenues are expected under the new law will have accumulated in this country in such enormous quantities that importations of revenue-producing articles will almost entirely cease when the new act goes into effect, until the stocks of these goods now lying in warehouses by hundreds of millions of dollars in value shall have been exhausted.

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of best Angus in April, 1897, were 325,858,788 pounds, against 67,471,717 in April, 1896. The largest increase, however, is in the importations of raw wool, third-class wools increasing from 6,242,158 pounds in April, 1896, to 10,705,578 in April, 1897; second-class wools increasing from 1,201,263 pounds in April, 1896, to 8,813,488 pounds in April, 1897, while first-class wool increased from 4,507,433 pounds in April, 1896, to 61,559,657 in April, 1897. A. B. CARSON.

Rapid Work.

The chief pledges of the Republican platform, adopted a year ago, were a protective tariff, international bimetalism, a reform in the currency system, the annexation of Hawaii, and an improvement in the conditions in Cuba. In the sixteen weeks since the inauguration of the President elected upon that platform, the protective tariff pledge has been carried almost to perfect completion; commissioners have been sent abroad to treat for international bimetalism, plans have been completed by which Congress will be asked to create a commission to devise a plan for reforming the currency, an annexation treaty with Hawaii has been signed, American prisoners in Cuba have been released, and the plans for bettering the conditions in that island by peaceful and successful methods are nearing completion.

Protect This Little Fellow.



That Silver "Republican" Convention.
At last the advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver have reached the state of openly and unblushingly announcing as their cardinal principle the creation and enforcement of a law which would permit people to pay their debts with less than one-half of what they received when those debts were made.—The platform adopted by the free silver "Republicans" so called, who recently gathered at Chicago, at the expense of the silver mine owners, proposes to clothe both metals, with every attribute of full money, "with the right of every debtor to choose which coin shall be the basis of payment." While this principle of paying debts in dollars worth less than one-half those received when the debt was made has been covertly a part of the plan of the silverites, they have never had the assurance before to openly and specifically declare it.

Should Make Our Own.

The United States are, of course, the best customer we have for our limes. Out of the 1895 export America took 126,072,400 yards, or considerably more than one-half of the total, and 41,950,700 yards more than she took in 1894, when her proportion was still more than one-half of the whole. The bulk of the shipments goes from Belfast, as the principal center of the industry; but Barnsley, Dundee, and a few other centers contribute to the total.—John S. Brown & Sons, Belfast, Ireland.

The Difference.

The McKinley law produced in its first thirty-three months \$533,707,447 from customs alone, while the vaunted Wilson law in its first thirty-three months has produced only \$445,903,198 from customs, a deficit of \$87,804,249 against the Wilson law.

"Cotton-Tail Democrats."

Senator Vest has labelled his Democratic protectionist associates "cotton-tail Democrats," but in doing so has not deterred them in their determination to stand by the principles of protection which they have expressed.

Interesting Comparison.

It will afford interesting reading to compare the recent tariff talk of Senator Vest, Senator Jones of Arkansas, and other Democratic statesmen, with their remarks in 1894 when they voted against free trade schedules.

Old Glory to Fly.

Old Glory is likely to fly from the dome of the Government house in Honolulu in the near future and there will be no Paramount Commissioner Blount to order it taken down, either.—Ohio State Journal.

They Know It.

Foreigners seem to think that American free trade is a good thing; they are pushing their goods along.

Thank Goodness.

We are another week nearer to the restoration of the policy of protection and its twin prosperity.

Uncle Sam's Heavy Load.



THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

Lesson for July 11.

Golden Text—"Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house."—Acts 16: 31.

This lesson treats of Paul and the Philippians—Acts 16: 22-34. As a woman was the first convert in Europe, so an other woman was the cause of the first persecution in Europe. The verses 16-21 relate how the disturbance arose which led to the arrest of Paul and Silas. A young woman afflicted with a peculiar form of mental and physical derangement which led to incoherent utterance supposed by the ignorant to be prophetic, was healed by Paul. Her masters, who were then deprived of their income, angrily attacked the meddling Jews and accused them before the magistrates of attempting to proselyte Roman citizens to the Jewish religion, which was an offense against the laws. Apparently without the formality of a hearing, the magistrates ordered them to be beaten with many stripes, and then cast them into prison.

There was at this time intense feeling in some parts of the empire against Jewish proselytizers, who were making converts. In Rome itself there were persons of noble birth, chiefly women, who had accepted the Jewish religion and worshiped in synagogues. The authorities were willing to allow such persons already of other faith to remain therein, would not permit the desertion of native Romans to the Jewish ranks; nor did the public look on such a proceeding with anything less than scorn and hatred. This feeling, and the frequent lack of distinction on the part of persons between Jews and Christians, explains the violent attack at Philippi.

"To keep them safely": for a further hearing and punishment at some later day. "The inner prison": not an underground dungeon, but an inner room with heavy walls, without windows or ventilation, dark and disagreeable; a place reserved for dangerous prisoners, while ordinary offenders were confined in the outer prison, lighted by windows. That Paul and Silas could pray and sing while in great pain from the scourging, the stocks, the close air and the dampness, showed of what stuff they were made. We are sometimes apt to attribute all the endurance of ancient Christians to semi-miraculous strength from heaven. Doubtless they had such help at times, but a good store of sound manly courage was not wanting. That which the prisoners sang was probably extracts from the Psalms.

This miracle must have aroused the most mingled feelings in Paul himself as well as in his fellow prisoners. To see the doors of his prison, which he had hoped forever, suddenly flung open, to feel the chains snapped and the stocks split, would astonish all beyond measure. But Paul, who quickly surmised that the Lord had done this act of deliverance, as for every many years before, did not lose his presence of mind. The escape of prisoners was common among the Romans, for the keeper's life. "Supposing that the prisoners had been freed": an expression not in accordance with present grammatical usage. Better, "that the prisoners had escaped."

Superstitious fear of the earthquake probably had as much to do with the jailer's fright as the thought of his prisoners' supposed escape. "What must I do to be saved?" certainly had not the full meaning which we commonly attribute to it. The jailer was thoroughly frightened, connected with his danger with some faint of his own, perhaps some neglect of his pagan worship rather than any sense of moral lack, and asked what he must do to escape the impending calamity of punishment after death. Nevertheless, Paul and Silas gave him an answer suited to his case. He was answered better than he knew. "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ"; when they "spoke unto him the word of the Lord," we may suppose that there was a sufficiently full explanation to enlighten him and his family, whom he sent for after seeing to the restraining of the doors and the replacing of the fetters on the other prisoners. Paul probably told them the story of Jesus and his teaching about sin and the cure for it, then explained the meaning of baptism.

When in his gratitude the jailer took Paul and Silas out into the court where there was a tank used for bathing purposes, to refresh their weary bodies by washing them in the cool water, he or Paul suggested that there was no need to wait for the performance of the initial rite of which they had been speaking. Accordingly he and the members of his family—all of whom were of sufficient age to understand the instruction which Paul had previously given them—were baptized in the reservoir or cistern close by.

A homely but beautiful picture is this of a jailer's breakfast party to his sorry-looking wards, now his benefactors. The action of Paul and Silas in refusing to depart secretly in the morning, demanding a public acknowledgment of the wrong done them as Roman citizens, was not due to petty pride or obstinacy. "In asserting so strongly their personal rights, they may have been influenced in part by a natural sense of justice, and in part by a regard to the necessity of such a vindication of their innocence to the cause of Christ at Philippi."—It is not probable that no strain should rest upon their countenances, notorious that they had been scourged and imprisoned as criminals; and if, after their departure, any one had suspected or could have insinuated that possibly they had suffered not without cause, it would have created a prejudice against the truth. It may be supposed that they were not so stoked or misinformed to trample upon our individual rights and interests if they choose, but those who are set for the defense of the gospel owe their good name and their influence to Christ and the church, and have a right to invoke the protection of the law against any invasion of their means of public influence."

True Progress.

What is true progress? Every step that leads to a true aim. What is a true aim? Every landmark that is mapped out in our ideal of humanity's trust. What is humanity's trust? "Have ye not known? Have ye not heard? Had it not been told you from the beginning? Have ye not understood the foundations of the earth?"—Jewish Messenger.

In Sweet Simplicity.

Truth in sweet simplicity expresses the thoughts that bind and the words that burn conviction in human understanding, and steadily, with unflinching eye, detects and dispenses to the brave spirit that stands by what it believes. One has said that "truth, like light, travels in straight lines"—that it is a divine essence.

The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The United States produced last year \$53,088,000 in gold and \$76,069,236 in silver, an increase in both.

Bryan is writing another book. He must think that his Popocratic followers still have a little change left. —Cleveland Leader.

Better business upon the Stock Exchange in New York, was noted last week than at any time for the past six months. Another pointer.

Senator Hoar, of Mass., says there are only three free traders left in the Senate. They probably regard a deficit as a national blessing.

There is a broad suspicion that several Southern senators are laying their plans to return to the Senate as Republicans. —Washington Post.

As cotton and tobacco, corn and wheat, hogs and cattle, and stocks continue to advance in price, louder is the wail of the calamity howlers.

The premium on gold in the City of Mexico has advanced to 111. Silver at the old rate in that region has somehow failed to lift itself to the level of gold, as promised by the Popocrats.

The Cripple Creek Times says: "Silver is sweeping Ohio." Better wait; our Times neighbor may want to change it to read, "Silver and the 16 to 1ers are the sweepings of Ohio." —Inter-Ocean.

English objection to the annexation of Hawaii is, of course, based on the broad general principle that everything that isn't nailed down, is merely waiting for Great Britain to take it. —Detroit News.

Every Democratic Senator is a high protectionist for the products of his own State, and a tariff-revenue-man-on-principle for the products of all the other States. —San Francisco Chronicle.

Grover Cleveland is to write the history of his two administrations, to be published after his death. As he is about as dead now as he will ever get, the process need not be delayed. Bring on the book. —San Francisco Chronicle.

Senator Vest has labelled his Democratic protectionist associates "cotton-tail Democrats," but his doing so has not deterred them in their determination to stand by the principles which they have expressed. —Globe Democrat.

The McKinley law produced in its first 33 months, \$53,747,417 from customs alone, while the vaunted Wilson law in its first 33 months has produced only \$44,909,198 from customs—a deficit of \$8,838,219 against the Wilson law.

The Commissioner of Pensions does not agree with the Democratic idea that the duty of examining surgeons is to invent ways and means of keeping old soldiers from getting pensions justly due them, and so has dismissed about five hundred Democratic examining surgeons who seem to have thought that was their chief duty during the past four years.

The proposition for a half flat dollar has no further charms for Tom Watson and his Populist followers. He has announced a new platform of government issue of paper money which shall give a per capita of fifty dollars to everybody, and he expects to put this to the platform at the convention of his party this week and send the free coinage proposition to the rear.

The custom of closing the cotton mills during the summer months in New England, which has prevailed during the operations of the Wilson law, will not be followed this season, according to announcements from the manufacturing districts. Work is to go steadily on all summer, in view of the prospect that a protective tariff will soon be upon the statute books. —Blade.

Lieut. Governor Woodruff, of New York, said in a speech to a board of trade last week, that although the population of this country is 20,000,000 more than it was eighteen years ago, there are fewer persons out of work now than then. The "Troy Times" says the assertion is true in that city, as anyone can see who looks at the streets with "their well-filled street cars, their fast succeeding bicycles, and their nicely dressed and plump-faced pedestrians."

Additional Local Matter.

Mrs. J. E. McKnight is visiting with friends in Alpena, this week.

John Malco and John Howse, of Maple Forest, were in town, yesterday, selling some porkers.

A limb fell on Andrew Smith, son of Dell Smith, yesterday forenoon, dislocating, if not breaking his ankle bone.

Guy Butler had the misfortune to take a header from his wheel, last week, and in falling fractured one of the bones in his arm.

The smiling countenance of Dr. Roffee, of Clyde, N. Y., came in on the Express yesterday. We are glad to see him.

Ten of our young people attended the Upworth Convention at Cheboygan, last Saturday and Sunday, and went to Mackinac Island, Monday, reporting a very enjoyable time.

Prof. R. C. Kodzie, of the Agricultural College, honored us by his presence from Saturday until Monday, and is ever a most welcome guest.

One of the inter-urban cars at Saginaw ran into the river, yesterday noon, not being in control of the motorman, so he was unable to stop on approaching the draw. Five persons were killed, and seven others badly injured. It was a fearful plunge. Above item was handed us by Dr. Roffee, who also reported the Malburn-Salt Block, past this side of Saginaw, burning as they came by. It is a large fire.

A man named Laskey, who was living with his family on the farm of Sheriff Chalkler, in Maple Forest, brought his family to town last Sunday week, took possession of the residence of J. J. Collins, during the absence of the family, and went off and left them. His wife was very sick and died on Friday morning and was buried by the authorities. She left two children who were taken to West Branch, by their grandmother.

R. Hanson has faith in the future agricultural development of this section of the State, as shown by his extension of his farming operations. He does not claim that the lighter plains lands are desirable, but that there are large areas of excellent farming land, which can be had at a moderate price, and which, with proper handling, will develop into remunerative farms. He is just opening another tract in Otsego county.

Maple Forest Correspondence.

Good corn weather.

The Pic-Nic at Forbush's corner was largely attended.

School closed in Districts No. 1, 3 and 5. "That's bad, isn't it Ed?" Whoa, Charlie!

It is reported that P. C. has taken up the homestead recently vacated by R. E., at Judge P. O.

Archie Patton lately returned from Indian River, where he has been employed peeling bark. He reports times good up there.

It is reported that A. Howse will bring back the finest team from Flint, for which place he started last Friday evening.

Miss Pauline Schreiber returned to her home in Grove township, after closing a successful term of school in District No. 3.

James K. Bates is enjoying a visit from his mother and daughter.

Wm. H. Cash will retire from the race track, with Nellie, as "Lanky Dan" lowered the record 45 seconds. —ISAAC.

The Fourth of July was fairly well observed by our citizens considering the torridity of the weather. On Sunday a picnic was held at Portage Lake which was numerously attended. On Monday picnics were held at Portage Lake, in Maple Forest, in Blaine township and at the Manistee Switch, and from the reports received the attendance was larger than expected. The picnic at the Switch was given by Mr. and Mrs. Smith to the members of Marvin Corps and their friends, and the attendance was not as large as it should have been on account of the lack of transportation, as most of the teams were engaged in bringing back the fishing parties who went down the river on Saturday and Sunday morning. Those who were there had a pleasant time visiting, telling fish, con and other probable stories, and in the interim regaling themselves with chicken-pie, ice cream, lemonade, and other delicacies suitable to the season. Mr. and Mrs. S. are jolly entertainers and are always delighted if they can in any manner minister to the pleasure of their friends! There were over forty visitors and their enjoyment was so great that many did not leave until the tables had been set for the third time and after the moon had passed over the highest hill. Those who could have went, but did not, missed a good time, and we do not pity them, but to those who wanted to go but could not, have our sincere sympathy, and when the next celebration of the 4th of July by Marvin Corps takes place, we trust that the facilities for transportation will be better.

Gen. Wm. Shakespeare, who spoke at the Memorial Day exercises in Danville, Ky., says Union white people are still afraid to speak their minds in Kentucky, and very few venture to wear the Grand Army button, though Confederate medals are very common.

The Republicans in the Senate are so anxious for the prompt passage of the tariff bill that they are omitting all discussion, and even allowing attacks of the Democrats upon the bill and upon party records to pass unanswered, in order to make as brief as possible the time occupied in the consideration of the bill.

The other day a test vote was had in the Senate on the tariff bill. It was on an amendment offered by Senator Vest, and it revealed a sufficiently safe majority to give the hope that the bill will get through the Senate, without any serious obstacle, and in a shape that will meet the expectations of the majority of the people.

From an Old Soldier.

Knox, Ind., Jan. 14, 1897. Genls:—I have every confidence in recommending your Syrup of Pepsin. I am 72 years of age, and am broken down, the trouble having been brought on by my experience in the war. Your medicine has done me more good than a hundred doctors, and I am just about well of stomach troubles. Yours truly, JEFFERSON WILHELM.

For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

The National Republican League has taken an eminently proper step by declaring that only delegates who indorse the party platform may participate in the League Convention at Detroit in July. The man who differs from the party platform on the money question is not a Republican. He belongs in the Popocratic fold, and has neither part nor lot in a gathering of representative Republicans.

More Than All Others.

ROME CITY, Ind. Dr. C. D. Warner, Coldwater, Mich. Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure in recommending your White Wine of Tar Syrup to the public as an excellent cough cure. I have sold over a gross within a short time, and I always warrant a cure, and have had many testimonials. I have more of your White Wine of Tar Syrup than of all other cough remedies I keep in stock. I sold one dozen bottles to one of my customers. Respectfully Yours, J. P. CHAPMAN.

If You Wear the Button

You want the Michigan Central souvenir, just issued for the Buffalo encampment. Between covers of army blue are fine portraits of all the commanders-in-chief from Stevenson to Clarkson, and full information about Buffalo and the encampment. Nothing like it ever published. It is not for general distribution, but will be sent to comrades, giving number and names of post. Bear in mind that the Michigan Central is "The Niagara Falls Route" to Buffalo from Chicago, Michigan points and the West, and the only line running directly by and in full view of the falls, stopping its trains at Falls View Station. O. W. Ruggles, G. R. & T. A., Chicago.

\$50 for One Bottle of Medicine.

This is to certify that my wife was for years afflicted with asthma, and was so far gone that several physicians decided that her case was terminable in consumption. I was induced to try a bottle of Dr. Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup. To our great satisfaction it gave almost immediate relief, and two bottles completely cured her. She is now well and healthy, but I would not be without the medicine if it cost fifty dollars a bottle.

Wm. H. FARRIS, Chm.-Ed. Tp. of Wilton, Monroe Co. Wis. For sale by L. Fournier.

The July number of the Delineator is called the summer number, and its resume of the latest styles of hot weather attire, with especial reference to the need of sojourners at seaside and inland resorts, is rendered graphically complete by glowing color plates and scores of accurate woodcuts. Various aspects of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee are entertainingly considered by Mrs. Alec Tweedie, whose books of travels have made her name familiar on both sides of the Atlantic. The season of canning and preserving is taken note of by an article describing the latest and best methods in this process. In fiction the Adventures of Clive Raynor, by Martin Orde, begins promisingly with "The Eye of Buddha," a short story of strange happenings in Tibet. The needlework pages include an illustrated paper on the famous old "Punto Ungaro," a Hungarian stitch, by Frances Leeds, and the regular departments devoted to Crocheting, Knitting, Tatting, the Work Table, etc. Mr. Vick's Flower Garden, the Children's Page, and notices about New Books are among other features of this capital number. The Delineator is issued by the Butterick Publishing Co., 17 West 13th St., New York, at the remarkably low rate of \$1.00 for a year's subscription, or 15 cents per copy.

MORE NEW GOODS!

We have just received a large stock of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Childrens' SHOES.

and have marked them down to the Lowest Figures.

To make room for this stock, we will sell Pingree & Smith Shoes 1-2 off or 50 cents on THE DOLLAR.

In DRY GOODS, you can have anything you want regardless of cost, as we are going out of the Dry Goods business entirely

If you need anything in CLOTHING, of which we keep only of the best, and will sell them for less money than you pay for SHODDY GOODS, or CHEAP made Clothing elsewhere.

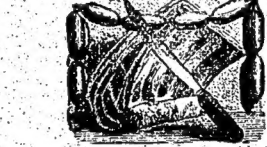
Do you want a HAT manufactured by Union Labor, you will find them at OUR STORE.

Every article bought of us, guaranteed, or money refunded.

Yours for good Goods and Low Prices,

JOSEPHS' Cheap Cash Store, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

NEW MARKET!



We have opened a Market in the room formerly occupied by the City Drug Store, where we will keep the best of FRESH, SALT and SMOKED MEATS, FISH, POULTRY, &c., to be found in any market.

Also all kinds of Vegetables.

We aim to keep the best the market affords and to sell it at the lowest rates. Highest market price paid for Beef, Veal and Mutton. Give us a call.

TRUEMAN & FLOWERS, Grayling, Michigan.

Democratic support for the protective tariff is one of the causes of the improved conditions through the country. Business men who are constantly studying these conditions are of the opinion that the tariff bill now being framed will remain on the statute books for a long time because of the growth of the protective sentiment among democrats, and that with its permanency, there will be permanent business prosperity.

"A Howling Success."

Where ever properly introduced Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, as a cure for constipation, has met with a phenomenal sale. Many druggists can not say enough in praise of its merits, as well as its great popularity with the people. In the trial size and also in 50c and \$1.00 sizes, at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

In general business all reports bring news of an improving tendency. There is an increasing employment of wage earners, and business gains are indicated by the records of bank clearings and railroad earnings.

Strikes for increase of pay by organized labor is another evidence of the revival of business.

PALACE STEAMER, CITY OF ALPENA.

LOW RATES—QUICK TIME—For DETROIT, PORT HURON, SAND BEACH, OSCODA, ALPENA, CHEBOYGAN, and all points east and south.

Leave St. Ignace Wednesday, at 8.30 a. m., Saturday at 1.30 p. m. Between Detroit and Alpena daily at 11.00 p. m.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet and rates to all points. Address your Agent or

A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. & T. Agent, Detroit and Alpena.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition for payment of a certain mortgage made by Hyacinth Chavira and Esther Chavira, wife, both of Grayling, Michigan, to the Standard Savings and Loan Association of Detroit, Michigan, on the 31st day of July, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cheboygan County, Michigan, in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on pages 50 and 51, on the 21st day of August, 1897, and such mortgage having been duly assigned to the Standard Savings and Loan Association, on the 21st day of August, 1897, and such mortgage being due and payable at once, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the time of this notice the sum of three hundred forty-three and 50-100 dollars, and a penalty fee of fifteen dollars, provided for in said mortgage and to wit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted for the recovery of said amount or any part thereof, or for the foreclosure of said mortgage.

Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be sold at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder therefor, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, County of Crawford and State of Michigan, described as follows, to-wit: Lot number 15 of Block number eleven (11) of Hadley's second addition to the village of Grayling.

Dated, Detroit, June 3, 1897. STANDARD SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, Mortgagees.

BARBOUR & REYNOLD, Attorneys for Mortgagees, June 3.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, Cor. Bates and Larned Streets, DETROIT, MICH. Rates, \$1.00 per day.

Only one block from Woodward and Jefferson Aves. Elevator Service, Steam Heat, Electric Lights, 21st Floor, 1897.

H. H. JAMES & SON, Props.

\$1.00

—THE—

\$1.00

WEEKLY INTER OCEAN.

The Greatest Republican Paper of the West.

IT is the most stalwart and unswerving Republican Weekly published today and can always be relied upon for fair and honest reports of all political affairs.

The Weekly Inter Ocean Supplies All of the News and the Best of Current Literature.

It is Morally Clean, and as a Family Paper is Without a Peer.

Its Literary Columns are equal to those of the best magazines.

Its Youth's Department is the finest of its kind.

It brings to the family the News of the Entire World and gives the best and latest discussions of all questions of the day. The Inter Ocean gives twelve pages of reading matter each week and being published in Chicago is better adapted to the needs of the people west of the Alleghany Mountains than any other paper.

\$1.00 **PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR \$1.00**

The Daily and Sunday Editions of The Inter Ocean are the best of their kind.

Price of Daily by mail, \$4.00 per year
Price of Sunday by mail, \$2.00 per year
Daily and Sunday by mail, \$5.00 per year

Address THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.

WHY NOT

Trade at Our Store

Where you Get Your Goods at LOWEST MARKET PRICE, And a Beautiful Porcelain CHAMBER SET FREE!

Our Summer Goods ARE NOW IN!

QUICK MEAL, Blue FLAME, OIL STOVES, And Refrigerators!

WE CAN do YOU SOME GOOD!

Call and See Us!

Salling, Hanson & Company,

Grayling, - Michigan.

For Cash Only. During This Sale. A BIG CUT IN PRICES!

WE MUST MAKE ROOM FOR FALL AND WINTER GOODS, therefore we will offer for the next 30 days, endless values in

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES AND FURNISHING GOODS.

All our Silver Sateen Laces at reduced prices.

All our Men's Boy's and Children's Clothing at reduced prices.

R. MEYER, Price-Wrecker, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

JUST RECEIVED.

I have just received the following Magazines for the month of May.

The Ladies Home Journal; Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly; The Nickel Magazine; The Strand; St. Nicholas; McClure's Magazine.

NEW BOOKS.

Marguerite's Heritage, by Mrs. Georgie Sheldon, Price 25 Cents

Only The Governess, by Rosa N. Carey, " 25 "

Queen Bess, by Mrs. Georgie Sheldon, " 10 "

Welman's Song Book, No. 54, " 10 "

For Sale by J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Mich.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH.

4:35 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sunday; arrives at Mackinaw, 8:00 P. M.

5:35 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 7:50 A. M.

10:00 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 7:30 P. M.

12:40 P. M. Mackinaw Accommodation.

GOING SOUTH.

2:15 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City 5:30 P. M. Detroit 10:00 P. M.

3:35 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 5:50 A. M. Detroit, 11:10 A. M.

2:25 P. M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:30 P. M.

Leviathan Accommodation—Depart 6:30 A. M. Ar. 3:35 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES, GRN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD, Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

F. & P. M. R. R.

IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1896.

TIME OF TRAINS AT BAY CITY.

To Port Huron—7:40 a. m.; 5:30, 8:05 p. m. Arrive from Port Huron—12:30 p. m. 8:50 p. m.

To Grand Rapids—7:00 a. m.; 3:30 p. m. From Grand Rapids—12:30, 10:35 p. m.

To Detroit—7:40, 11:30 a. m.; 5:30, 10:15 p. m. From Detroit—7:42 a. m.; 12:30, 8:05, 10:1 p. m.

To Toledo—7:00, 11:20 a. m.; 5:20, 10:15 p. m. From Toledo—7:30 a. m.; 12:35, 8:07, 10:12 p. m.

Chicago Express departs—7:00, 11:30 a. m., 8:55 p. m.

Chicago Express arrives—7:42 a. m. *10:15 p. m.

To Reed City and Ludington—7:00 a. m.; 3:30 p. m.

From Reed City and Ludington—12:30, 8:30, 10:15 p. m.

St. Ignace and Chicago, departs—3:30 p. m. Pullman sleeper between Bay City and Chicago.

Shipping cars to and from Detroit.

Trains arrive at and depart from Port St. Ignace depot, Detroit.

Train cars on day trains.

Boats to Sault Ste. Marie run daily except Sunday.

*Daily.

EDGAR BRITTON, Ticket Agent.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for Moderate Fees.

Our Office is opposite U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Said model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise, if practicable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.

A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of recent clients in your State, county, or town, sent for Address.

C. A. SNOW & CO.

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1897.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Read J. Rosenthal's warm weather advertisement, in another column.

Choles Beef and Pork Steaks at Sobanski & Co's market.

A. H. Annis, of Beaver Creek, was in town last Friday.

Ladies' Underwear at a bargain, at the store of S. H. & Co.

J. Burton and wife, of Center Plains, were in town, last Friday.

Miss Iva Francis went to Laingsburg last week, for a visit with relatives in that section.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for fishing tackle of all descriptions.

Frank Bell came down from Neogaue last Saturday, to celebrate the Fourth with his wife and boy.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

Sheriff Chalker went to his farm, Friday, to bring his hired man to his wife's funeral.

Fresh Vegetables every other day, at the Central Market.

Advertised Letters—Henry Flannigan, Wm. Kelly, C. H. Pillsbury, Miss Anne Hamilton.

Low prices rule at the Central Market, Comer's old stand.

D. Trotter is reported to be ahead on the largest trout ever taken from the Au Sable river.

A beautiful Chamber Set free, at S. H. & Co's.

The huckleberry crop promises to be a large one, this year.—Roscommon News.

Detroit White Lead Works strictly pure Paints, sold and warranted by Albert Kraus.

Three inches of Snow, Saturday, in Colorado, while we were sweltering with heat.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

Judge of Probate J. J. Coventry, of Maple Forest township, was in town, Tuesday.

If you want a high grade Bicycle, go to Albert Kraus, and get a "Waverly."

H. Christanson, of Beaver Creek, was in town Monday, and took out a cultivator for John Hanna.

Our favorite Combination Coffee for 25c is a winner. Try it. For sale at S. S. Claggett's.

Mrs. M. L. Staley and Miss Maude went to Bay View, for the summer, last Saturday.

July 9th we will stop giving tickets on Chamber Sets. S. H. & Co.

Herbert L. Cope came home from Albion, last week, to spend his vacation.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees in town.

F. Deckrow has moved up to his farm in Maple Forest township for the summer.

Albert Kraus has the finest line of Fishing Tackle, which he is selling at the lowest prices.

I. M. Silsby has a gang of carpenters at work, enclosing and finishing his new barn.—Ros. News.

When you want the best flour on the market, ask for "Lily White," at Claggett's.

Regular meeting of Marvin W. R. O., Saturday afternoon, the 10th, at the usual hour.

If you want nice Cabbage plants, call on William Woodburn, who has them for sale.

Regular meeting of Crawford Tent No. 128 K. O. T. M., Saturday evening, July 10th.

After July 9th we will not issue any more tickets on Chamber Sets. S. H. & Co.

Cut worms and potato bugs are trying the patience of the farming community.

You can buy an Oliver, a Ward, a Greenville or a Bay City Plow of Albert Kraus.

Hot! Hot! Hotter!!! Friday 95°, Saturday, 97°; Sunday, 100°, as registered by the government thermometer under cover.

Use Boydell's Prepared Paints to brighten your home. Every gallon sold on a guarantee. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Mrs. C. O. McCullough returned from Oscego county, last week, where she had been visiting with her parents.

"Doc" Valentine trapped a fine bear in Whitefield township, Montmorency county, Monday week. This makes 133 bears that he has trapped or killed since his advent into that county.

Rev. R. L. Cope was quite sick for several days last week, and was not able to fill his assignment for service at Cheboygan, Sunday.

Take Wright's Compound Celery Nerve for the blood. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Regular communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 356, F. & A. M., on this Thursday evening, the 8th, at the usual hour.

A drunken son in the street, and a sorrowing mother trying to get him home, was one of the sorrowful sights here, Sunday.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 10th, at the usual hour.

Regular meeting of Grayling Chapter, No. 83, O. E. S., will be held next Monday evening, the 12th, at the usual hour.

For a short time you can get a beautiful Chamber Set, free of charge, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church, will serve Ice Cream and Cake on the lawn at the Court House, tomorrow [Friday] evening.

Roy Craig, of the Lewiston Journal, called on us, last Friday, while on his way to Cheboygan, to spend the Fourth. He reports business in Lewiston as booming.

R. Hanson's sons were down the river, last week, and sent up so many trout and Grayling, that he passed them around, and we were among the lucky ones. They were beauties.

Wright's Compound Celery Nerve is the best Spring tonic. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

The picnic at Forbush's corners, was a success. The good dinner, songs and recitations were enjoyed by all. Thanks to Committee.

Claggett's Sock-Factory is running night and day, and his line of hosiery is beyond competition. See those famous Leather Stockings before you buy.

The dance at the new Opera House last Saturday evening, was not well attended on account of the heat, and therefore was not a success financially, to its managers.

Wright's Compound Celery Nerve has no equal as a blood and nerve medicine. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Rev. Alexander Vansky, of Pinconning, will hold services in the Presbyterian church, next Sunday, both morning and evening. Sacramental services in the morning.

If you will call at Claggett's he will give you an introduction to "Lily White." She is the fairest among the fair. You can adopt her, if you wish, as the flower of your family. You will be pleased with the result.

Every farmer should get Prof. Kedzie's wheat bulletin. He has given special attention to securing new varieties, and proving them for the benefit of the state. We shall notice them more fully as the time for seeding approaches.

Come and see our Refrigerators and Oil Stoves. They are just what you want in this warm weather. S. H. & Co.

Word was received on Saturday, that Mr. Mitchell, an old resident of Grayling, had died at the home of his son, Walker Mitchell, at Wheeling, West Va. No particulars have been received as to cause of death.

Flower time is here. Winter flowers are in great demand, especially the household favorite "Lily White." It is a very white pure flower, as its name implies. Adopt it as the flower of the family, and you will have no other. Claggett sells it.

Mrs. Palmer has a bunch of roses on the south side of the house, which has fully a thousand blossoms and buds. Those along the side of Peninsula Avenue would be much finer, were it not for the fact, that so many of our people seem to think they are common property, and steal them by the hundreds, and break the bushes in a shameful manner.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair, DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

MARRIED.—On July 6th, at Fred-eric, Mich., by Rev. J. J. Willets, Mr. John F. Tolman, of Frederic, proprietor of the American House, and Miss Nettie Howse, daughter of Mr. John Howse, of Maple Forest.

It is reported that grasshoppers are destroying the clover in some parts of the county, so that farmers are cutting earlier than they expected.

Don't Stop Him! He has a bad attack of colic and is making for Fournier's Drug Store, after a bottle of Foley's Diarrhoe and Colic Cure. 25c and 50c.

Chas. Silsby has planted a large acreage of artichokes, and will start a hog ranch. He figures that there is more money in hogs than any other product of the farm. He has also set out several acres of sauerkraut plants.—Ros. News.

Wonderful! Marvelous! are expressions frequently heard about cures effected by Foley's Kidney Cure. Do not fail to try this great remedy for any kidney trouble. L. Fournier.

Mrs. Bert Thayer, daughter of J. Mackin, better known as Lizzie Mackin, arrived in the village, last Saturday afternoon, to visit with her parents and other friends in and around West Branch.—West Branch Herald.

Quick Relief for Asthma. Foley's Honey and Tar is guaranteed to give prompt relief in all cases of Asthma. Do not class this with other medicines that have failed to give relief. Give it a trial. L. Fournier.

The AVALANCHE desires to remain, as in the past, entirely above the shadow of suspicion, and therefore will not give the length or weight of the trout that Arthur Brink left for us Tuesday, but will say it was the largest we ever saw, and that is not a fish story.

Attention. Old Soldiers! The manufacturers have instructed L. Fournier to give a bottle of 25c size of Foley's Colic Cure free to the first soldier of the civil war who applies for same. It is the great remedy for chronic diarrhoea, cramp colic and all bowel complaints.

Miss Lulu G. Smith has accepted a position for the ensuing year as teacher in the Hartman School of Oratory in Detroit. She is well qualified for the position, and we hope the success she so richly merits will be hers to enjoy. The glorious 4th she expects to spend in Gaylord, visiting friends and relatives.—Oscego Co. Herald.

When You take Your Vacation the most necessary article to have with you (after your pocket book) is a bottle of Foley's Diarrhoe and Colic Cure. It is an absolute prevention or cure of all derangements of the bowels caused by a change of water. You are likely to need it. L. Fournier.

The K. P. lodge conferred the impressive 2d degree on a promising candidate, Wednesday night, in a happy manner. A week from next Wednesday night, July 14th, the Grayling K. P. brethren are to come up on a fraternal visit, and bring a candidate for the amplified 3d, who will be graciously dealt with.—Oscego Co. Herald.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve. THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

U. S. Land Office.

The Detroit JOURNAL, of July 6th, publishes a Special from Neogaue, giving some of the report of the business at the Land Office at Marquette as shown by the annual report, July 1st, and asserts that it is probable, that this office, and the one at Grayling, will be consolidated, on account of the falling off of business. This is an absurd proposition, as the lower Peninsula will be many years in closing up its work, and the removal of the office would entail great loss on the struggling and prospective settler. There is now in the lower Peninsula about 200,000 acres of land subject to homestead entry, largely in Alcona, Alpena, Arenac, Benzie, Cheboygan, Clare, Crawford, Gladwin, Iosco, Kalkaska, Lake, Manistee, Missaukee, Montmorency, Osceola, and Roscommon counties, and there is more than half that amount now entered under the homestead law, on which final proof has not been made. It will be many years before there will be a change in the land offices of Michigan, and when consolidated, if ever, it will not be at Marquette, but probably at Lansing to close up the business.

There is Nothing So Good. There is nothing just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, so demand it and do not permit the dealer to sell you some substitute. He will not claim there is anything better, but in order to make more profit he will claim something else to be just as good. You want Dr. King's New Discovery because you know it to be safe and reliable, and guaranteed to do good or money refunded. For Coughs, Cold, Consumption and all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, there is nothing so good as Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottle free at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Hosiery, HOSIERY!

WE SELL THE FAMOUS LEATHER STOCKINGS



Not Leather, but wear like Leather.

The best Stockings in the world for Boys. See our line before you purchase your Summer Hosiery.

Our Line of Shirt Waists Can't be Beat. LACE CURTAINS 98 CENTS A PAIR.

HEADQUARTERS for FOOTWEAR of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Men's Wool Pants that Never Wear Out, and Warranted not to Rip.

Great Bargains in GROCERIES, at the Store of S. S. CLAGGETT, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

SPRING IS HERE.
SO IS THE TIME TO TAKE
WRIGHT'S COMPOUND CELERY NERVE!
The Great Blood and Nerve Tonic.
The Best Preventative and Cure Known For All Disorders Arising From Impure Blood.
FOR SALE BY
LUCIEN FOURNIER,
THE DRUGGIST,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

The Cheboygan THURSDAY has passed the 22d milestone in its existence, although it is its youngest with every publication. It is one of the best papers published in the State and in mechanical execution is far ahead of any that comes to our table. It is certainly a credit, if not a source of prosperity to its proprietor, and we trust he will live to see it double its age, prosperity and usefulness.

Did You Ever Try Electric Bitters for your trouble? If not get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are nervous, sleepless, excitable, melancholy, or troubled with Dizziness, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and \$1.00, at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

The Board of Pension Examiners for Oscego and surrounding counties is composed of the following physicians: N. L. Parmater, Dean Geoffrey and D. A. Hatt, all of Gaylord. The Board is a good one but it would have been more satisfactory to those most interested if other counties had been represented on it, as heretofore. Dr. J. P. Fox should have been retained on the Board, as his politics were no detriment to any veteran that ever appeared before him.

Good News. No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Otto's Cure. Thousands of bottles of this great German remedy are distributed FREE OF CHARGE by druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and all Throat and Lung Diseases, giving the people proof that Otto's Cure will cure them, and that it is the greatest triumph of medical science. For sale only by L. Fournier. Samples free. Large bottles 50 cents and 25 cents.

Home Buying. Why do you distrust your home dealer, your neighbor, your friend, the only man you can go to when you want credit? Why do you send your cash away for distribution when this is the only logical point to spend your surplus earnings? Don't you know every dollar you send away hurts your town, pulls it down, destroys it, destroys your farm, hurts your community in so far as it cripples business and prevents your dealer from making a living?

THE SHOE ON THE OTHER FOOT. Suppose your dealer here would say to you come to town with a few eggs, a little butter, "send them to Old Catalogue where you buy your paint," would that please you? No; do you not think it is better to live at home, do business at home, treat your home dealer fair, and be in return fairly treated by him? In short, do you not think more good will come, and more profitable exchanges can be made by home transactions? "Well, I guess you are right." But how long will this last even one farmer, who has several times been fooled?

The merchant who furnished us with the above copy should not send outside for his printing, even if done a little cheaper, if he believes in patronizing home institutions.

KANT YOU KEEP KOOL?

If not, Come and see our Warm Weather Goods. May be you want a

- CRASH SUIT,
- or a pair of Crash Pants,
- or a nice Negligee Shirt,
- or a Suit of Light Underwear,
- or a Nice Straw Hat,
- or a Leather Belt,
- or a Light Serge Coat and Vest,
- or a Nobby Cravat,
- or a Light Pair of Shoes,
- or a Nice Pair of Hose,
- or a Pair of Golf Hose,
- or a Pair of Slippers,

Then Call and See our Line,

JOE ROSENTHAL,
One Price Clothing, Dry Goods, Hat, CAP AND SHOE HOUSE,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist
WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET.

CHAS. SOBANSKI & CO., PROP'S.

We have just opened a shop at Comer's old stand in Grayling, with a full stock of Fresh, Smoked and Salted Meats, Fish, Game and Oysters.

Vegetables and Fruits in Season. We quote the following cash prices:

Beef Steaks, 5 to 7c; Beef Steaks, 8 to 10c; Beef Roasts, 8 to 10c; Pork Steaks, 8 to 10c; Pork Roasts, 8 to 10c; Bologna Sausage, 8c; Frankfurt Sausage, 10c; Pork Sausage, 10c; Hams, 12c; Shoulders, 8c; Pic-Nic Hams, 8c; Bacon, 8c; Kettle Rendered Lard, 7c.

Highest cash price paid for hides and beef cattle.

Having had many years experience in this business, we are sure we can give you the benefits in the way of prompt and efficient services, courteous treatment, the best meat money can buy at the lowest living prices. Such inducements are trade winners. Call and see for yourselves.

CHAS. SOBANSKI & CO.

For Sale. The Commercial House, of Grayling, is for sale. For terms, etc., address or call on John Staley, at the Exchange Bank, Grayling, Mich. apr-17

Keep Cool by Taking a Lake Trip. Visit picturesque Mackinac, the island of cool breezes. Travel via the D. & C. Coast Line. Send two cents for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich.

Eggs For Sale. Single Comb Banded Plymouth Rock \$1.00 per 13. Rose Comb Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$1.00 per 13. Single Comb Black Minorcas, \$1.50. These eggs are from pure bred fowls, bought of Jas. A. Ficker, of Concord, Mich., one of the best pure poultry breeders in the state, having won over 200 regular and special prizes at the largest shows in Michigan this year.

GEO. COMER, Grayling, Mich.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE FROM ALL PORTS TO MICHIGAN AND CANADA TO LIMA, FINDLAY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI & THE SOUTH.

CH&D
CINCINNATI
The Only Direct Route From All Ports to Michigan and Canada to Lima, Findlay, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati & the South.

THE MUNSON

—IS THE—

Best Writing Machine.



The Highest Grade Standard of Excellence. Controlled by no Trust, or Combine.

SPECIAL FEATURES: Interchangeable Steel Type Wheel. Light swinging carriage. Steel Crossing Plate. Writing in Sight. Standard Key Board, 90 Characters. The most speedy, easy to operate. Simple in construction. Especially guaranteed by us in writing for five years, from date of purchase.

Address for particulars THE MUNSON TYPE WRITER CO., MANUFACTURERS, 210-214 West Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

PATENTS

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c. Anyone wanting a sketch and description may request a free pamphlet. Communications strictly confidential. Quick answer for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munson & Co. receive special notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year \$1.50 six months. Send for a copy. Address MUNSON & CO., 301 Broadway, New York.

GREAT BARGAINS!!

AT THE WEST BRANCH GREEN HOUSE.

Now Ready for Immediate Effect

Geraniums at 5 to 25 cents each. Fuchsias at same price. Ivy Geraniums at 10 to 25 cents each. Hardy plants at the following prices: Hydrangea Grandiflora, 15c; 2 year old 50 cents; Clematis Paeoniflora, grows 20 feet in a season, very hardy, 10c each. Any other plants at catalogue prices. Will have ready from May 15th to June 15th, all kinds of Vegetable Plants at 10 to 15 cents per doz. or 25 cents per box. Also bedding plants for flowers or foliage, at the following prices per dozen: Geraniums, 25 to 50 cents; Pansies, 10 to 25; Fever Feras, 10c; Colons, 25c; Verbenas, 25c; Golden Feather, 15c. Seed or plants sent by mail; write us what you want. LOTTIE WILLOBEE, Florist, West Branch, Michigan.

ALL ABOUT HAWAII.

ISLAND REPUBLIC WHICH IS KNOCKING AT OUR DOOR.

To Annex or Not to Annex Now an Exaggerated Question—Character of the Population—All Sorts of Crops Are Possible.

Climate and Products.
AR out in the Pacific, six days' sail southwest of San Francisco, lies a string of pearls. Chief of them is Hawaii, and the others, in the soft language that is nearly all vowels, are named Maui, Oahu, Molokai, Lanai, Niihau and Kahoolawe. Before the Senate of the United States is a treaty which provides for the annexation of these islands to this country. It is a project that has been bitterly fought by some Americans and as ardently advocated by many more. Washington dispatches predict a long contest in Congress and probable annexation next winter.

Physically considered, these islands would be of great value to any country. The climate is a dream. They possess great scenic beauty and the soil is of unexampled fertility. They are tremendous producers of sugar and rice, and have no inconsiderable trade in hides



EX-QUEEN LIL.

and bananas. Being of volcanic origin, they are mountainous, and on the uplands a superior kind of coffee is grown. Every man who has tackled Hawaiian ground has grown rich, for the produ-

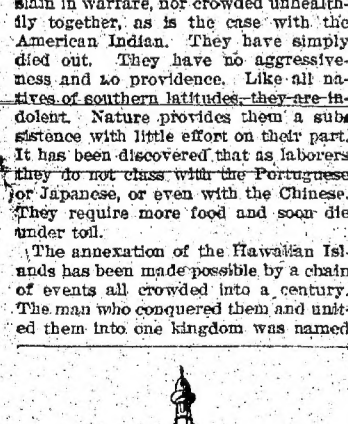


PRESIDENT SANFORD B. DOLE.

tion is great and labor has been cheap. It is dearer now, as its price has increased with the increase of demand, in pursuance of the natural law.

The area of the islands is 6,640 square miles and according to the last census they contain a population of 88,690, divided as follows: 34,436 natives, 15,301 Chinese, 12,380 Japanese and 5,602 Portuguese. The remainder is composed of Americans, Englishmen, Germans and a sprinkling of other continental nationalities. This census was taken in 1890, and there is no doubt that at present the foreign admixture is much stronger, particularly of Americans and Japanese. There is no doubt, either, that the native population is less. It has been dwindling for many years. When Captain Cook discovered the islands he found a people numbering approximately 200,000. Civilization and civilization's diseases have proved too much for them. They have not been slain in warfare, nor crowded unhealthily together, as is the case with the American Indian. They have simply died out. They have no aggressive ness and no providence. Like all natives of southern latitudes, they are indolent. Nature provides them a subsistence with little effort on their part. It has been discovered that as laborers they do not clash with the Portuguese or Japanese, or even with the Chinese. They require more food and soon die under toil.

The annexation of the Hawaiian Islands has been made possible by a chain of events all crowded into a century. The man who conquered them and united them into one kingdom was named



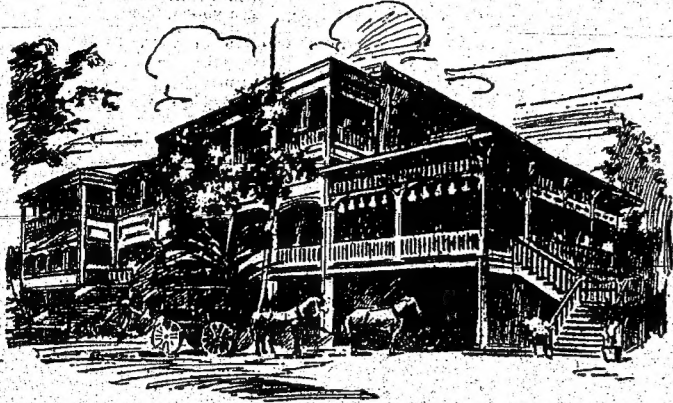
THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS IN THEIR GEOGRAPHICAL RELATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

clared and trials were begun. Queen Liliuokalani was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, but was given her freedom before the expiration of her term. In a letter written on Jan. 24 she besought mercy for the other offenders, some of whom had been condemned to death, and formally renounced all claim to the throne. Two hundred and thirty-four men were exiled, but there were no executions. Two of these exiles were British subjects, and their deportation raised a question of international comity which was productive of much discussion. So far as known it may be going on yet, but the exiles never came back, having been warned that to do so would do no good to them, but would benefit several Honolulu undertakers.

Since quiet was re-established the Dole government has been endeavoring to its efforts to obtain annexation to this

country, and the queen and her agents have been as energetic in endeavors to prevent it. During the Cleveland administration she never relinquished hope of her restoration at the hands of her "great and good friend," as she termed the President, and it is stated that she still believes in her final triumph, holding that the letter of renunciation was obtained by duress and is therefore void.

The reason behind the action of the Dole government is not far to seek. Its officers are all Americans to begin with,



ROYAL HAWAIIAN HOTEL.

were led by Sanford B. Dole, who was made the first President of the republic. He now holds the reins. It has been charged that the American minister, who was named Stevens, and American naval officers who were there with a ship, participated morally, if not physically, in this rape of a kingdom. Representative Blount, of Georgia, who was sent to the islands as a one-man commission of investigation by President Cleveland, so reported in effect. It was Blount who hauled down the American flag, an act which filled some thousands of newspaper columns with comment for and against.

Present Government.
On the 4th of July, 1894, was formed the government, which is called a republic, but is really an oligarchy. Its constitution is in some degree modeled upon that of the United States. Sanford B. Dole was made President. His Cabinet was composed of Francis March Hatch, Minister of Foreign Affairs; James A. King, Minister of the Interior; S. M. Damon, Minister of Finance; and William Owen Smith,

family attached to the mother country, and they feel their exposed position. There is no cable to Hawaii, though a concession to lay one has been granted to a man named Spaulding, and it would be entirely possible for any stronger power which wanted a coaling station to swoop down upon the islands and seize them. It would be some days be-



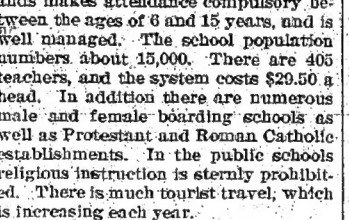
FOOD AND CLOTHING.

fore intelligence of the coup d'état could reach America. Moreover, the natives, though dying out, are still largely in the majority, and are a constant menace. One deplorable effect of the monarchy's shattering is found in the fact that the Kanakas and missionaries are no longer on good terms. The natives have developed a sullen disposition, and want nothing to do with the white priests.

Lately Japan has been charged with attempts to obtain control of the islands. Though this has been denied, President Dole has endeavored as far as possible to restrict Japanese immigration. He is not able to prohibit it absolutely, owing to the treaty which contains the "most favored nation" clause. It is computed that the Japanese now number nearly a third of the population and they are insisting upon the suffrage. Hawaiian planters in sympathy with the government are making contracts for labor with the Portuguese, but the inflowing tide from the Orient does not seem to have decreased appreciably. The standing army of the Dole government numbers 1,200 men.

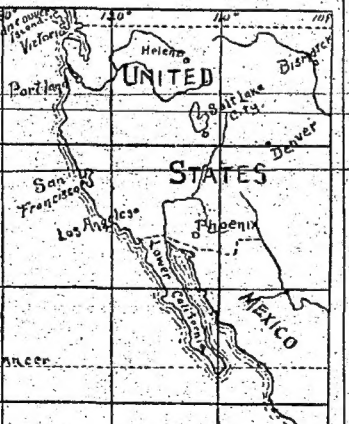
The public school system of the islands makes attendance compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 years, and is well managed. The school population numbers about 15,000. There are 405 teachers, and the system costs \$250 a head. In addition there are numerous male and female boarding schools as well as Protestant and Roman Catholic establishments. In the public schools religious instruction is sternly prohibited. There is much tourist travel, which is increasing each year.

The Hawaiian language has been reduced to writing, and a grammar and lexicon have been prepared, but it is rapidly disappearing. In the schools English is taught exclusively and in a few years the tongue of the Kanakas will be only a memory. It is limited, of course, but very beautiful when spoken. The people run too much to poetry and very little to hard facts. They are great swimmers and fisher-



METHOD OF BEATING RAILROADS.

men, and possess a romantic temperament, which leads them to love quar-



KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOL, HONOLULU.

rels and serenades, but they regard a lie as the invention of the devil. Sugar is the principal product of the islands, and the cane, which is of sev-

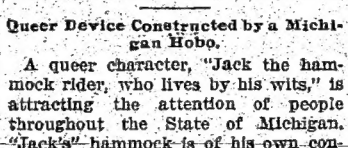
eral varieties, is indigenous. The "diffusion process" was introduced eight years ago, and now all of the principal plantations have this modern method of sugar-making. The style of open kettle manufacturing is being dispensed with as rapidly as possible. There is no section of the United States in which will grow sugar as cheaply and in the tremendous quantities of which the Hawaiian islands are capable. The average of production is more than three and one-half tons to the acre. When grown by coole labor the difficulty of American competition becomes apparent. It is expected that among the bitterest opponents of annexation will be found the Senators from Louisiana, Florida and Texas. The Hawaiian exportation of sugar last season amounted to more than \$10,000,000, and the islands sent out also \$500,000 worth of rice.

Since the establishment of the republic the United States coins form the only currency that will pass at its face value, and more than nine-tenths of the country's trade is done with it. Sugar is now shipped to New York around Cape Horn. All of the principal towns have telephones and electric railways. The landed, professional and mercantile classes are prosperous. There is more than one well edited newspaper, but what the journals say must be taken considerably diluted. One of the queerest things in the Dole constitution is a provision which enables the government practically to confiscate any journal which offends. There has never been a more rigid press censorship.

UNDER CARS IN A HAMMOCK.
Queer Device Constructed by a Michigan Hobo.

A queer character, "Jack the hammock rider," who lives by his wits, is attracting the attention of people throughout the State of Michigan. "Jack's" hammock is of his own construction and bears the mark of considerable ingenuity. It is designed to fasten under a sleeping car to aid "Jack" in "beating" the railroad. The hammock is made of heavy canvas, quilted on the inside and fastened to a stout stick at each end. Two large iron hooks project from the wooden rods and by these he attaches his novel resting place to the two iron bars which run the length of each side of the car. A cover is sewed to one side and almost covers the ends, the sewed edge being placed toward the engine, so that the wind pressure will keep out the dust as the car speeds along.

But the interest in "Jack" is not only due to his peculiar mode of travel, but also to the fact that his life fills a man of his characteristics. During the recent campaign he attracted considerable attention as a stump speaker, and by his ready wit he has gained a friend in almost every town he has visited. Added to his natural propensity for entertaining is his wide experience and no inconsiderable education, which readily command the attention of any who chance to speak to him. Neither working nor begging, he procures his meals and shelter by dint of clever invention and repartee. He has a taste for music, and, curious as it may seem, is fond of playing hymns on the piano, during which performance



UNDER CARS IN A HAMMOCK.

he wears a sad and lofty expression. His past life is a mystery, and in speaking of himself he refers only to the years of travel. "Jack" studied in Chicago at the Rush Medical College, intending to make medicine his profession, but he prefers his roving life and declares he is "the happiest hobo in the world."

What We Should Drink.
We should drink from one-third to two-fifths as many unices as we weigh in pounds, says Professor Allen in the Journal of Hygiene. Therefore for a man weighing 165 pounds would be required from fifty-six to sixty-four ounces daily, or from one and one-half to four pints. This we regard as a very indefinite answer. The amount of water required depends on the season of the year, the amount of work done, and the kind of food eaten. In hot weather we require more than in cold, because of the greater loss through the skin, though this is in part made up by the lesser amount passed away through the kidneys. If a man labors very hard he requires more than if his labor is light; a man working in a foundry where the temperature is high and the perspiration profuse not infrequently drinks three or four gallons daily.

If the food is stimulating and salty, more water is required than if it is not. Vegetarians and those who use much fruit require less water than those who eat salted fish and pork, and often get along with none except what is in their food.

In most cases our instincts tell us how much water to drink far better than any hard or fixed rule. For ages they have been acquiring a knowledge of how much to drink and transmitting that knowledge to descendants, and if we follow them we shall not go far out of the way. It is of more use to us to know that pure water is essential and that impure water is one of the most dangerous of drinks, than to know how much of it is required daily.

If one lives in a region where the water is bad, it should be boiled and put away in bottles, well corked, in an ice-chest, and, in addition, one should eat all the fruit he can, as fruit agrees. Fruits contain not only pure water, but salts which are needed to carrying on healthfully the functions of life.

Easy Way to Fame.
"What I want is to achieve fame at a single bound."
"Then go to Cuba and lose yourself."
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

So much attention is called to the measurement of the strawberry around the waist that the fat man is escaping comment.



SHEEP NO SENSE.

Macdonald—Hoot, mon; McDonnell—O'll not! D'yez take me for a dommed owl?—Puck.

"So, Miss Smith, all is over between us?" "You've hit it." "Then give me back the presents I promised you."—Sketch.

Mr. Ipstein—Does dot novel end up sad, or otherwise? Mrs. Ipstein—It ends fine! Everybody gets rich in der last chapter.—Puck.

"I awoke to find the house full of smoke." "Gracious! And you didn't lose your head?" "No; I held my nose."—Detroit Journal.

"Arthur, dear, have you spoken with father about our engagement?" "I can't find him anywhere—he owes me some money."—Ex.

Dibman—Did your watch stop when you dropped it on the floor? Magley—Of course it did. Did you think it would go through?—Tit-Bits.

Minor Poet—Al, how do? Did you get my book I sent you yesterday? Hostess—Delightful! I couldn't sleep till I'd read it!—Punch.

He (sympathizing with his bride, who has just been stung)—How intelligent was that bee, my dear, to know that we're on our honeymoon!—Judy.

Gadzooks! The Greeks might have saved themselves by a rapid advance. Zounds! They seemed to think they could save themselves better by a rapid retreat.

Teacher (angrily)—Why don't you answer my question, Bobby? His Brother Tommy (answering for him)—Please, sir, he's got a peppermint in his speech.—Tit-Bits.

Reporter—That fellow who wanted his name kept out of the paper called in to-day. Oh, he was mad! Editor—What about? Reporter—It seems we kept it out.—Tit-Bits.

"How is this, count, they say the stone in this ring you gave me is imitation?" "Oh, like enough. I never was very strong in mineralogy."—Humorist's Blatter.

The Wife—I think we ought to have daughter's voice cultivated, John. If it doesn't cost too much. The Husband—It can't cost too much, my dear, if it will improve it any.—Puck.

"Half the world," sagely observed Mr. Billus, "never knows what the other half is doing." "That's generally true," retorted Mrs. Billus, "excepting him sharply, 'us to the better half.'"—Chicago Tribune.

Fuddy—You call money "stamps," don't you? Duddy—Yes, Fuddy—And money is currency. So I suppose that when you speak of an elastic currency you refer to rubber stamps.—Boston Transcript.

She—How funny that you should be a Presbyterian, while your wife is an Episcopalian! He—What makes you think she is an Episcopalian? She—Didn't you say she was a confirmed invalid?—New York Press.

"McGibbs is a contemptible creature." "In what particular way?" "Well, he is the kind of man who would send another man a Sunday newspaper without marking the article he wants him to read."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Good Idea.—Mrs. Tenspot—Isn't it odd that the encores are always much more enjoyable than the regular numbers on the program? Mr. Tenspot—Yes, it is. I wonder why they don't sing the encores first?—Judge.

A scientist says that every healthy boy should be able to drop off to sleep in ten minutes. This does not mean office boys, who are expected to do the same thing in one and three-quarters minutes.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

"You want to marry my daughter, eh?" said the practical man; "well, what provision have you made for the future?" "Oh, as to that," replied the suitor, "I'll join the church right away."—Philadelphia North American.

Squidlig—I thought that baseball was not played in England? McSwilgen—It isn't. Squidlig—Then what is this diamond jubilee they are making such extensive preparations for in London?—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Mrs. Higgins is still wildly in love with her husband." "Does she put the buttons in his shirts for him yet?" "No; but he told her he sat up all night playing poker without any stakes—and she believes him."—Detroit Free Press.

"How still they are," remarked Mrs. Fogg, apropos of the young couple in the next room. "Yes," replied Mr. F., "it reminds me of my army days. It was always wonderfully quiet just previous to an engagement."—Boston Transcript.

"I notice that a patriotic young woman has joined the Greek army." "Well, in that costume I don't see how they can distinguish her from the men." "That's easy enough. She can't run as fast in skirts as they can."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

At the Intelligence Office.—"Have you any cooks that weigh 200 pounds?" "Goodness! What do you want with such a big one?" "Well, we would like one that won't be always trying to ride my wife's wheel on the sky."—Detroit Free Press.

"You may talk as you like," said a solid citizen, "but there was one good thing about the gladiatorial fights of olden times." "What was that?" "The loser never had a chance to talk to the papers and explain why he lost."—Boston Herald.

"Say," remarked the war editor, "I don't see how Turkey ever got her forces transported into Greece, do you?" "Certainly," replied the political editor; "she got hold of all the papers. Ask me something hard."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

An Interpretation.—"I wonder," said Mrs. Gumpox thoughtfully, "what that nice, old-fashioned lady means by putting 'P. P. C.' on her card." "That means she is going away," replied her daughter. "Oh, I see, and she wants us to know that she is going to travel in a Pullman palace car."—Washington Star.

The new stockings for women look like neckties.

"FLIES" ON VESSELS.

Not the Little Insect, but a Weather Vane to Aid in Steering.

There is much curious sea lore in an article by Gustav Kobbie on "Steering Without a Compass," in St. Nicholas. Mr. Kobbie says:

The "fly" at the masthead is often used as a sign to steer by. It revolves on a pivot, and hence, like a weather-vane, shows the direction from which the wind is blowing; whereas a flag attached to a halyard streams directly astern, or at an angle more or less affected by the speed and course of the vessel. A glance at the fly having shown the wind's direction, a glance at the binnacle shows from what point of the compass it comes. Then, by watching the fly, and thus keeping the ship always at the same angle to the wind, you are able to keep her on her course.

The ships of different nations have distinctive flies. The American and the English fly is a little triangular pennon. German ships often have a small tapering flag at the masthead, and French vessels a "dog-vane"—a line of socks with colored feathers on a wire. The steamers of the French Line from New York to Havre have a dog-vane at each masthead—it is one of their distinguishing marks.

Steering by the fly is one way of steering by the wind, but there are other tricks for finding the wind-point. A sailor can find the point of a stiff breeze by simply letting it blow against his face. In a tight air, at most, a calm, he lifts his cap and turns his head until he feels the cool breath on his moist brow, which is far more sensitive than his sun-tanned face; or he moistens the edge of his hand, and turning it toward the wind, waves it gently back and forth and to and fro until the coolness of the air is felt on one side of that narrow surface and not on the other. In heavier airs he will moisten the palm of the hand and hold it flat to the wind. The wind-point being found, the ship is sailed as close to the wind as possible, the helmsman keeping his eye on the sail-lead. The last quiver, and a turn of the wheel keeps her off enough to fill her sails; but with an experienced hand on the wheel there will be no quiver along the leech. For an "A. B." can tell by the "feel" of the helm when the wind is about to come up "into" the ship, as a vessel "comes up" the strain on the rudder is lessened, and by quickening her he keeps the sails "rap fall and asleep"—keeps them from quivering—and holds her on her course without so much as a glance at the compass.

South Sea Relics.

There were sold this week at auction in London for a trivial sum a mass of books, pamphlets, autograph letters, etc., said to be the most extensive collection of its kind in existence referring to the days of the South Sea bubble and its many mad schemes for returning 1,000 per cent to infatuated investors. These are autograph letters from all the prominent politicians and speculators, members of both houses of parliament, including the cabinet, and a satirical poem by Defoe, in his own handwriting, entitled, "The Golden Age Returned."

It was an elaborate project, that of the South Sea Co., and one of its extraordinary sources of anticipated revenue may give a hint to bogus prospectus preparers. The pamphlet mentions the names of Captains Avery, Read, and Tonge, notorious pirates of the period, who, with their crews, aggregating 1,300 men, were desirous of their royal pardon, and prepared to pay hard cash for such mercy. Each sailor was to plump down \$25,000 and each captain an amount equal to the whole total of his crew. The total from this very praiseworthy source of revenue was estimated at \$101,200,000.

The importation of jackasses to be trained as servants, the extraction of gold from the waters of the ocean, and scores of other extravagances of money mania are recorded in these age-rusted, odd-typed pamphlets of more than a century ago. The craze extended to Paris, and a lunchbook made a handsome fortune as a walking writing desk, upon which the eager speculators scrawled their bills and acceptances in the streets. It is a pitiful record of a mad time, not without its lesson to speculators of the present day.—London Correspondence New York Journal.

One on the Doctor.

A well-known physician tells a good story on himself. He had just arrived in town, and not feeling well had left his grip at the hotel and started out for a stroll about nine o'clock, wearing his travelling cap, and with his coat well buttoned up. In the shadow stood a ragged man. "Look here, mister," said he, "I haven't had anything to eat to-night. Can't you help a fellow?" "Strange," replied the doctor, clapping him on the shoulder, "I haven't had a morsel either, and do not know where I will get my supper."

The tone of his voice had such a pathetic ring that the ragged man was touched.

"Cheer up, old fellow," he said; "stick to me and I will attend to it that you get a good square meal."

The physician was now touched, and invited his new-made friend into the best restaurant in town where the two sat down together and ate a fine supper.

The Oyster.

The oyster has no greater enemy than the selfish. It appears difficult however, for a fish to open the shell of an oyster, which requires a certain amount of skill even with an oyster knife; but the starfish has a peculiar method of leverage upon the opening of the two shells which the oyster cannot resist. Biologists used to think that the starfish simply starved the oyster until it opened of its own accord; but observation has shown that by the pressure it applies the bivalve speedily becomes a victim to its ingenious enemy.

Like Many Others.

"I thought you were going to get your share of the pie," said the man who had stayed at home.

"Guess I couldn't wait long enough," said the man who had gone to Washington in a sleeper and come back in the smoker. "I seem to have got no farther than the soup."—Indianapolis Journal.



SERMONS OF THE WEEK.

Comfort.—The cry for comfort is the deepest cry of the human soul.—Rev. J. W. Weddell, Baptist, Philadelphia, Pa.

Success.—Success lies at the further end of the road of sorrow, struggle, disappointment and anguish.—Rev. Dr. Lee, Presbyterian, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The New Theology.—The so-called new theology is the creator of suicides and is responsible for much of the blackness of sin and crime.—Rev. Cortland Myers, Baptist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Destruction.—Our generation has become a generation of destroyers. Nothing is too sacred for man's vulgar and profane touch.—Rev. Dr. Hillis, Independent, Chicago, Ill.

Dishonesty.—There is no substitute for morality. There is no machinery that can make an honest government when there are only dishonest men to run it.—Rev. Frank Crane, Methodist, Chicago, Ill.

The Upper House.—The Senate of the United States of America, long on the retrograde from its old-time glory, has at last quite forfeited its claim upon the world's respect.—Rev. T. B. Gregory, Universalist, Chicago, Ill.

Nature's Miracles.—The growth of an ear of corn is essentially as remarkable, but more common, than the turning of water into wine or the multiplication of loaves and fishes.—Rev. William Rader, Congregationalist, San Francisco, Cal.

Marriage.—Marriages based on beauty and vanity only, upon wealth and position, without consulting reason, religion and love, are sure to be followed by disaster, divorce and death.—Rev. Madison O. Peters, Independent, New York City.

The Average Christian.—The trouble with the church to-day is that the average Christian has never deliberately made up his mind to choose Christianity, and God can not do much with a fellow until he decides.—Rev. Sam Jones, Evangelist, at Rock Hill, S. C.

A Day of Rest.—Sabbath observance is a law of nature. Man needs one day's complete rest in every seven in order that he may live long in the land, healthy in body, mind and spirituality.—Rev. Lucien Clark, Baptist, Washington, D. C.

Perpetual Rights of Man.—Out of our constitutional and ever-acting impulses and prospects of the future spring to every member of the race two perpetual rights—the right to learn and the right to teach.—Rev. B. Sunderland, Presbyterian, Washington, D. C.

Wrong.—There is many a husband goes wrong because his wife is thoughtless. Many a boy goes wrong because his mother is not right. You can influence your husband more than any preacher.—Rev. Dwight L. Moody, Evangelist, Chicago, Ill.

MISS LEPINA, EQUESTRIENNE.

Italian Girl Who Charms the World with Dashing Horseanship.

Novel readers may remember that in one of Charles Lever's rollicking stories the hero, a dashing Irish dragon, is made to leap his horse over a small cart in a Portuguese street. At a circus in Berlin recently Miss Lepina, a young Italian girl, performed the astonishing feat of jumping her favorite mare across an open victoria in which four men were seated. This young woman was born in Trieste, Austria, of wealthy parents, and from childhood



THE DARING LEAP.

showed great liking for horseback exercise. In her early teens she could ride much better than any woman in town, even the men finding difficulty in keeping up with her. After much urging her parents finally allowed her to appear in the Circus Vidolati Trieste, where her dashing performance soon made her such a name that to-day she commands a higher salary than any other professional equestrienne in Europe. Her chief feat, previous to the one described above, was to jump her mare over four fair-sized ponies standing side by side.

Gossip in Chicago.

"Isn't it unfortunate about Mrs. Mummer?"

"Why, what happened to her?"

"Oh, she's applied for a divorce. Her husband turned out dreadfully."

"You don't tell me! What did he do?"

"Why, he was elected an alderman."

"Mercy on us! And he used to be such a nice man, too."—Cleveland Leader.

Chess Approved by the Clergy.

It is a singular fact that, while all other games of chance or skill have at one time or another been denounced by the clergy of every faith, chess alone has received their approbation, and among the best players of every land have been clergymen, priests and bishops.

After the baby comes, the wife continues to listen patiently to her husband's complaints of not feeling well, but she keeps one eye on the baby while doing it.

We don't know of course if we will get a crown when we die, but we do know that it will be most awfully uncomfortable.

After a man discovers how little he knows, he begins to suspect that possibly others do not know as much as they pretend.

GOOD-BY.

We say it for an hour or for years;
We say it smiling, say it choked with tears;
We say it coldly, say it with a kiss,
And yet we have no other word than this:
Good-by.

We have no dearer word for our heart's friend,
For him who journeys to the world's far end
And soars our souls with going; thus we say,
And unto him who steps out o'er the way:
Good-by.

Alike to those we love and those we hate,
We say no more in parting. At life's gate
To him who passes out beyond earth's sight,
We cry as to the wanderer for a night:
Good-by.

—Boston Traveler.

A STROKE OF CONSCIENCE.

Mr. Marchmont sat alone in his city office, gloomily realizing the fact that he was a ruined man; and, worse still, that he had involved others in his own financial disasters, without either their knowledge or their consent. It was the old, old tale; ill fortune in business, rash speculative investments, then misappropriation of trust funds to repair past losses and enable him to continue his gambling ventures with the wild hope that previous misfortunes could be retrieved. Now all was gone; the fortune of his orphan clients as well as his own; and, in another month or so, when Harold Williams would be 24, and the "trust" would, by the terms of his old friend's will, have to be rendered up for discovery of the real condition of affairs must ensue. It was not an agreeable prospect, for Mr. Marchmont, like many another misappplier of trust funds, had never intended to be actually dishonest any more than does the clerk or shopman who "borrows" from his employer's "petty cash," or shop till, to meet his own losses on the race course. Every gambler with the money of other people looks forward to making some "lucky stroke" which shall recoup all his former losses—and is mostly disappointed in this expectation. For a long time Mr. Marchmont had fought desperately against the evidence of facts, and plunged into yet wilder speculations with the hope of retrieving his financial disasters, but now all was gone; the fortune of the two orphaned children, his old friend engulfed with his own, and this under circumstances which would assuredly lay the defaulting trustee open to a criminal prosecution. Would it be wisest to slip quietly away while there was yet time? But his whole soul revolted against this idea; for, until the fatal speculative mania had seized upon him, Mr. Marchmont had been a man of honor and integrity, and was greatly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. It was, indeed, his known high reputation which had induced his old friend to place the future of his children so unreservedly in his hands.

"If you will consent to become their trustee," Marchmont, he had said, "I shall appoint no one to act with you. I can trust you fully, and shall leave everything in your hands until Harold is 24. I know you'll do your best for him and Ellie, and keep the money where it is—good, safe, non-speculative investments."

Mr. Marchmont, then a prosperous merchant, had readily undertaken the charge laid upon him, and fulfilled it honestly enough until within a year or so before the time when our story commences. But there had been a time of great financial depression, and Mr. Marchmont's firm had suffered like the rest of the world; and then, in a fatal hour, he had been tempted to gamble on the Stock Exchange; had won, had lost, lost again, grown reckless, and now that £30,000 which should be handed over to Harold and his sister in another six weeks was as non-existent as was Mr. Marchmont's own private fortune. Business was most depressed still; and Jenkins, the other partner, had begun to advocate boldly facing the real condition of things and "winding up" the firm's affairs; but Jenkins was, of course, ignorant of his partner's embezzlement of trust funds.

It is one thing for a business man whose affairs have become involved through unexpected misfortune, to "call a meeting of creditors" and lay the facts plainly before them, and another to have to confess that a trustee has—put it bluntly—made away with money that does not belong to him. It was no small addition to the torturing anxiety of the situation that Jenkins was so perpetually advocating a "voluntary winding up" of the firm, and a candid statement of their affairs. Of course, the crash and the discovery were bound to come shortly; even already Mr. Marchmont fancied that some suspicions were arising in young William's mind, for the youth had become rather pressing regarding the fixture of a date on which to go into all the trust accounts, and have the investments duly transferred. Alas! all these "investments" had been non-existent for some time. It had often been a desperate struggle to pay the interest on the varied capital, and the delays which had occasionally ensued had perhaps aroused some suspicion of the truth in Harold Williams's mind. On one pretence or another, Marchmont had hitherto contrived to put off the evil day of reckoning, but had been obliged to fix a date for it at last. In another six weeks the truth must stand before the world as a convicted thief, a betrayer of the trust of a dead friend, and Harold and his sister must learn that owing to his embezzlement they were reduced from comparative affluence to absolute beggary. Small wonder that, as the wretched man sat alone in his private room, his face looked gray and lined, or that he glanced often at a certain locked drawer, in which some weeks previously, he had placed a tiny phial,

"There is always that means of escape. I can never face the lad and his sister and tell them that I have ruined them," thought Marchmont, who, to do him justice, was even more concerned to think of the calamity which he had brought upon his young friends, than of the probable consequences to himself of his rash acts. "If I only drank the contents of that bottle three years ago, before all this took place," thought the merchant bitterly.

"It's not our fault, but simply our misfortune," Marchmont, that we are in such straits," the junior partner would often say. "It was those unexpected failures abroad that dragged us down. But we're quite clear, thank heaven, from any imputation of reckless trading, and need have no objection to face our creditors fairly, and let them go over our books for themselves. As business men they will be reasonable in the matter, and we're only carrying on now at a loss, and getting worse every day."

True, the accounts of the firm were clear and clean enough; it was in his private capacity that Mr. Marchmont had gambled and embezzled. But to "wind up" his business would precipitate the discovery of his private practices, and with the natural desire of putting off the evil day as far as possible, Mr. Marchmont still clung to delay. Six weeks yet remained to him, and then—at the worst—there were the contents of the vial.

"Truth is stranger than fiction," is a trite remark; and the "singular accidents" which novelists are often ridiculed for adapting into their tales not unfrequently take place in real life. One morning Mr. Marchmont, who was usually the last to arrive at the office, found Jenkins, usually so cool and quiet, in a state of extreme, though suppressed excitement.

"Come here," said this gentleman, dragging his partner by the arm into the private sanctum, and carefully shutting the door. "I don't want the clerks to get an inkling of what I have to say. You remember those farms at the Cape which we took over—as the only asset we could lay hands on when that South African firm failed and let us in so heavily?"

"Yes, and valueless enough they have proved," said Marchmont indifferently.

"Have they?" cried Jenkins exultingly. "Just wait and see. I have received private information—from a source I am not at liberty to disclose—that gold has been discovered in some part of this land, and that if we wait, and play our cards well—we may make a fortune yet out of the sale of that valuable estate."

And such, in fact, proved to be the case. Jenkins, a shrewd and cautious man of business, successfully negotiated the matter; Marchmont, indeed, being too dazed by this sudden change in the situation to intermeddle much in the affair.

There were delays, and many discussions, and much correspondence, but the matter ended—thanks to Mr. Jenkins's good management—in these startlingly despatched "African farms," proving a veritable "gold mine" to the original owners—who sold them for a sum which entirely recouped Mr. Marchmont for his private losses, and enabled Mr. Jenkins to retire from the firm—as he promptly announced his intention of doing—with a comfortable competence.

"I have made my money, and I don't mean to risk it in any business again," remarked this gentleman.

Thanks to this unexpected stroke of luck, Mr. Marchmont was able to look forward to the dreaded trust audit with more composure. It was necessary, of course, to prepare a very elaborate—and fictitious—series of accounts to conceal the real facts, but at least, the money was there to be handed over and recipients are usually satisfied to receive their own, without inquiring too closely into the source of it. Jenkins, however, as he saw that Harold Williams, when he kept the long deferred appointment at the merchant's office to "go into the accounts," had brought his solicitor with him, a shrewd, keen-eyed, middle-aged man of well-known ability in the profession. Nothing, however, could be more courteous than this gentleman's demeanor, as he explained that "his young client, being somewhat ignorant of business," had suggested that he should accompany him, and check over the trust accounts. At least, the money was forthcoming, as Marchmont thought with infinite sense of relief, but as the quiet lawyer examined the accounts in silence, the miserably trustee felt well aware that the shrewd solicitor had accurately gauged the real condition of affairs, and could penetrate all the ingenious devices whereby figures had been manipulated to conceal facts.

Indeed, as Mr. Vivian, the lawyer, turned over the accounts, he was saying to himself, "Exactly as I expected; these trust funds have been made away with and replaced. Well, it's a business of mine to point this out, and, as my client has got back his own in the end."

But there was a decided coldness in the tones in which Mr. Vivian thanked Mr. Marchmont for the opportunity he had given them for inspecting his trust accounts, which were all in due order.

"And now we have only to arrange for the formal transference of the property to Mr. Williams and his sister," remarked the lawyer, as he laid down the last paper.

"No," exclaimed Harold, who, like Mr. Marchmont, had noted the coldness of his lawyer's manner to the trustee, "no, I've something else to do first."

Both the other men looked at the speaker in some surprise.

"I have to ask your forgiveness, sir," said the youth indignantly, advancing toward Mr. Marchmont, and holding out his hand; "I am utterly ashamed to confess that, for some while, I have wronged you, my father's oldest friend, and the kind and faithful guardian of my own and my sister's interests, by wicked and unjust suspicions. Circumstances—not worth retelling now—had led me to fancy that—well, I'm fairly ashamed to say the words—that our money was not quite safe in your keeping. I see now how mistaken—how wrong I was—here Mr. Vivian mentally ejaculated: "Was he?"—And I ask your pardon for the wrong I did you in my

thoughts. I feel it only due to you, sir, to make this confession, ashamed as I am to have to do it; but you will forgive me, will you not?"

There was a pause. Mr. Marchmont did not take the offered hand, but sat still, with a strange, fixed look upon his face.

"I was so anxious about Ellie, my little sister," went on the young man, who, but for I cruelly misjudged you, sir, I am at least ready to acknowledge myself utterly in the wrong and to ask your forgiveness. Were my dear father here, added the young man, with some emotion, "I am sure he would fully appreciate your kindness to his orphan children and thank you as sincerely as I do for your noble and conscientious fulfillment of the trust he reposed in you."

Mr. Marchmont slowly staggered to his feet; an awful grayness was overspreading his face.

"It is—very—touching—and—gratifying," he began, in a strangely altered voice.

Then he suddenly collapsed, and fell on the floor—dead.

"The fellow had some conscience after all," thought Mr. Vivian to himself, whenever he looked back on the awful occurrence; but, lawyer-like, kept his own counsel.

Failure of the heart's action," was the medical verdict, with the addition that Mr. Marchmont had long been in a critical state of health.

Harold Williams often reproached himself for having, by a little additional exertion, possibly accelerated the fatal catastrophe; but yet, as the young man once remarked to Mr. Vivian:

"I cannot understand how my merely thanking poor Mr. Marchmont should have affected him so much. It was not as if anything had been wrong with his accounts."

Mr. Vivian only coughed in reply, and, to the end of their lives, Harold and his sister believed their trustee to have been a model of honesty and rectitude. Yet, perhaps, as the lawyer had surmised, it was Marchmont's "conscience" that had killed him after all.—Household Words.

FATE OF A GENERATION.

Out of 1,000,000 People Only 223 Live to be 100 Years Old.

In answer to the above question one of the leading statisticians of England has recently compiled a number of interesting figures showing that out of 1,000,000 children born yearly in Great Britain only a small percentage reach middle life.

Several thousand come into the world with such feeble constitutions that they do not survive more than a few hours. During the first five years of life scarcely fewer than 17,000, whooping cough 15,000 and infantile cholera 200,000. Before the sixth year is reached death has claimed at least 250,000. From this time on, however, the generation makes steady progress, and during the next five years only 34,000 fall by the way. Between the ages ten and fifteen only a few deaths occur among children, but from fifteen on consumption and other inherited maladies become active. Out of 28,000 deaths occurring between the ages of twenty and twenty-five more than one-half are due to consumption. Typhoid fever goes on its deadliest work when its victims are between twenty-five and thirty. Between these ages overwork carries off several hundred, and violent deaths, including suicide, accident and murder, not less than 1,700.

But this time barely more than one-half of the generation is left, and between the ages of thirty-five and forty 27,000 fall prey to consumption. During this period diseases of the heart, kidneys and other internal organs of the body make their appearance with great fatality. Between the ages of forty-five and fifty 31,000 deaths occur, most of them due to consumption. Cancer usually asserts itself during this period with fatal and steadily multiplying results. Only 300,000 of the generation enter their sixty-fifth year, which number, during the next decade, is cut down to 180,000. At ninety-five only 2,000 are left and when the century mark is reached only 223 are living. Within a few short years the last remnant of the generation is extinguished.—Atlanta Constitution.

How an Ostrich Runs.

Considerable misconception prevails as to the manner in which the ostrich runs, says the Zoologist. It seems to be still generally held that when running it spreads out its wings, and, aided by them, skims lightly over the ground. This is not correct. When a bird really settles itself to run, it holds its head lower than usual, and a little forward, with a deep loop in the neck. The neck vibrates sinuously, but the head remains steady, thus enabling the bird, even at top speed, to look around with unshaken glance in any direction. The wings lie along the sides, about on a level with, or a little higher than, the back, and are held loosely just free of the plunging "thigh." There is no attempt to hold them extended, or to derive any assistance from them as organs of flight. When an ostrich, after a long run, is very tired, its wings sometimes droop; this is due to exhaustion; they are never, by a running bird exerting itself to the utmost, held out away from the sides to lighten its weight or to increase its pace. But the wings appear to be of great service in turning, enabling the bird to double abruptly even when going at top speed.

The Seal an Affectionate Mother.

A fur seal has none of the altruistic instincts of some other animals, for she will never feed any pup but her own, says the popular Science Monthly. Not a very affectionate mother at best, yet she unerringly knows her nursing's voice, and he in turn learns to find her. When they meet and recognize each other at meal time, it is easy to see that they belong together. Her duty done, however, she lets it shift for itself till the next feeding time. She instantly knows any hungry little intruder that is stealing up to her to get a meal on the sly. She cuffs and bites until "the starveling, intimidated slinks away to die. These orphaned younglings are the fruit of the indiscriminate "pelagic" sealing. Their mothers being killed, and they being unable to obtain another nurse, they perish by the thousands. A United States report estimates the number for 1896 at 20,331.

Python Eggs.

In a house on Rhode Island avenue is a female python. This reptile is the pet of a young man who is interested in herpetology. He bought the "python" a week ago in New York, whither it was brought by a traveler from India. Day before yesterday, to the complete astonishment of the young student of snakes, he found in his python's quarters a mess of white objects unlike anything he had before seen. They were eggs, and there were twenty-five of them. In size and color they are much like a hen's egg. The shell or skin which envelopes the yolk is not rigid as in a hen's egg, but as flexible and tough as leather. The shape is oblong, but not symmetrical and somewhat irregular. The whole twenty-five eggs were laid in a few hours.—Washington Star.

The First Railroad.

Gridley Bryant, a civil engineer, in 1820, projected the first railroad in the United States. It was built for the purpose of carrying granite from the quarries of Quincy, Mass., to the nearest tidewater. Its length was four miles, including branches, and its first cost \$500,000. The sleepers were of stone and were laid across the track eight feet apart. Upon rails of wood, six inches thick, wrought-iron plates, three inches wide and a quarter of an inch thick, were spiked. At the crossings stone rails were used, and as the wooden rails became unserviceable they were replaced by others of stone.—Atlanta Constitution.

How to Swing a Hammock in the Yard.

"If you want to swing a hammock in a yard offering but little space," says the Ladies' Home Journal, "have two brackets or davits made of two-inch gas pipe and bent at the blacksmiths. At the hanging ends hooks are welded, to which hang the hammock. The pipe is fastened to the wall by means of iron screws fast to the fence. Wires may be strung overhead upon which vines can be trained.

Earth Movements.

Professor Joseph Le Conte recently read a paper before the Geological Society of America, from which we learn that there are two primary and permanent kinds of movements of the earth's crust, namely, those which cause continental surfaces and oceanic basins, and those which, by interior contraction, determine mountains of folded structure. These two are determined, the one by unequal radial contraction, the other by unequal concentric contraction—that is, contraction of the interior more than the exterior. There are also two secondary kinds of movements which modify the effects of the other two, and confuse our understanding of them. These are, first, oscillatory movements, affecting large areas, and isostatic movements, or gravitative readjustment, by erosion and sedimentation. In the minds of some writers, oscillatory movements have masked and obscured the effects of continent and ocean basin making, and isostasy has concealed the effects and prevented the proper interpretation of all the others. It is believed that to make secure progress we must keep these several kinds of movements distinct in our minds.

A Stone Full of Diamonds.

Mr. Bänckhaus, a farmer, of Lancaster, N. Y., has found a big, hollow stone on his farm, almost literally filled with large and flawless diamonds. He tells his visitors that he supposed the stone was nothing but an ordinary one and of no consequence, but he was not able to put it out of his mind, and at last investigated. He found it hollow and the inner walls so thickly lined with diamonds of large size that he at once took rank as a great capitalist. There are in all nearly 500 gems, most of them of large size. The farmer has brought a few of them to the city, and reports that jewelers pronounce them genuine and of great value.

But for this inference would be natural that the farmer had stumbled on a geode, although this rock, the inner walls of which glitter with crystals, is not found commonly in this vicinity. The farmer is extremely reticent, and will not say what he intends to do with the diamonds.—New York Times.

Cork Tires.

Among the improvements in tires are those with coiled wire springs, surrounded with sections of cork. The idea of a cork tire is not new, neither does it seem practical for long distance or hard riding. For nearby trips and perfectly smooth roads they might work all right, but the cross-country rider who takes wheel-track and foot-path, as the case may be, coming in contact with broken stone, gravel, concrete and what not, they appear somewhat faulty in the way of durability. The sharp edge of a stone will take a piece from cork as quickly as a knife, and a few long trips would make short work of one of these tires if much bad road were encountered. Take it all in all, it is likely that a good rubber tire will be found the cheapest and best in the long run.

Wild Celery for Ducks.

It is well known that the favorite food of the canvasback duck is the tubers of wild celery. A few years ago a large part of the best feeding ground in the upper Chesapeake was destroyed by a combination of strong winds and a heavy snowfall, which was followed by severe cold. Exceptionally low water was produced and ice formed on the exposed flats, so that when the tide at last came in and lifted it the plants were torn away and floated off. At a meeting of the Biological Society of Washington, F. R. Coville lately called attention to the fact that the wild celery had been successfully transplanted to western lakes and that the ducks now linger there to feed in their migrations. He advocated the restocking of the shallow water in the Chesapeake with the wild celery.

The Green Turtle.

The best known of all the turtles is the green turtle, so called from the green color of its fat. This useful animal is found in the seas and on the shores of both continents and is most plentiful about the Island of Ascension and in the Antilles. The shell of this reptile is of very little use and of small value, but the flesh is remarkably rich and well flavored, and the green fat has long enjoyed a world wide and fully deserved reputation.

The eggs of the turtle are thought as great delicacies as its flesh. It is while the female turtle is visiting the shore for the purpose of depositing her eggs that she is usually captured, as these sea reptiles care little for the shore except for this purpose.—Detroit Free Press.

Domesticated Buffalo.

The story of the buffalo should end with the extermination of the northern herd in 1883, but under wise protection and fostering care it may be that another chapter is still to be written. The domesticated herds, meager though in numbers compared with those that once roamed the treeless Western plains, may yet become the founders of a stock that shall cover the vast, desolate stretches of territory which nature intended for them, redeeming the region from its present barren and profitless condition.

Pilfering Sparrow Hangs Himself.

A. S. Cooley, of Canandaigua, N. Y., recently found in his yard a sparrow hanging by the neck from a limb of a cherry tree. The bird had evidently attempted to rob the nest of a robin in the tree, and while effecting an entrance to the nest from the underside, accidentally pushed its head through a noose formed of horse hair, which had been utilized in the construction of the nest. From appearance the sparrow, in withdrawing its head from the nest, had tightened the noose and was hanged.

Tomcat That Slays Lambs.

An Ayrshire tomcat has been slaying many of his lambs, kept watch, and caught sneak along on top of wall at the bottom of which the lambs were sunning themselves, and springing down upon one and kill it.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Professors of Paris medical colleges, finding the freight on bodies from the provinces for the use of the students a heavy drain on their resources, have been shipping them as smoked bacon, the freight rate for which is much less. The discovery has put all France into hysterics.

A Kentucky strawberry grower reports a clear profit this season of \$729.63 on seven acres of ground. Numbers of women and children who would have earned money in no other way made one or two dollars a day picking berries. Another grower of strawberries reports his clear profit to have been \$357.50 on two acres of ground.

Is it right to make a dog work in harness? Belgium answers yes, England no, the United States is indifferent, and France is deliberating. The French law against using dogs as beasts of burden is often violated in some of the provinces, and a movement has been started for a repeal. Belgians say their draught dogs are quite jolly, but if the dogs could vote on the subject, they would be apt to approve the English view.

The German census of 1895 shows that the population of Germany numbered 52,779,901, or 2,851,434 more than at the previous census in 1890. This increase of more than five per cent in five years is greater than in almost any other country the population of which is not added to by immigration. The number of females exceeds by nearly one million that of the males, viz. 26,618,651 against 25,661,250.

The new Missouri law requiring the owner of swine, sick of any fatal disease, to once notify those keeping swine on adjoining premises of the fact, and requiring the owners of swine that die of any disease, to bury same within twenty-four hours, and prohibiting from burying them "in or immediately adjacent to any water course, ravine, or slough," leading through or onto other premises, "is a good one, and the farmers of that state should see that it is enforced."

Australia, which has led in many scientific experiments made by the state, is now considering the question of state physio. The president of the Queensland Medical Association proposes that the country be divided into medical districts, under doctors paid by the state to look after all the inhabitants, and that the money for the purpose be raised by a poll-tax of two dollars a year. This would enable the state to pay fifteen hundred dollars for the lowest medical salaries. A New South Wales labor league has declared that "the practice of medicine should be a national service."

There has always been a good deal of dodging of responsibility in cases where overcautious or hasty have been at fault while the owners were eating at restaurants and the like. The Supreme Court of New York now says a restaurant keeper is bound to look out for the safe keeping of its patrons' property in such cases. It has just held a restaurant man for \$35 for the loss of an overcoat be one of his guests. The restaurant diner can now wrestle with his hands without having to cast an eye over and anon at his fur-lined overcoat or wonder whether he will have to go home bare-headed.

"Nothing new under the sun," said the preacher. Yet many people think that he did not foresee the bicycle. Nevertheless, Mr. Yang Yu, late Chinese minister to this country, declares that they used bicycles in the Flower Kingdom twenty centuries ago. He adds that their manufacture was finally prohibited by the Emperor because the Chinese women rode so constantly that they neglected their families and domestic duties. This bit of satire indicates to Youth's Companion that Mr. Yang Yu has attained a very intelligent appreciation of Occidental humor during his residence in this country.

Concerning the Polar basin, where, with the opening of the season, the explorers are again scurrying from all quarters, Sir George Nares says that it is a locked-up bay continuing out of the narrowed Atlantic channel, with a warm stream of water constantly pouring into it between Spitzbergen and Norway and a cold, icy one as constantly running out between Spitzbergen and Greenland and also through the narrow straits between Greenland and America, the first conveying an enormous source of heat toward the north, the latter causing intense cold of Canada and thence the east side of Greenland and North America.

It is estimated that there are 1,000,000 blind people in the world, or 1 to every 1,500 inhabitants. Latest reports show 23,000 blind persons in England, or 870 for each million inhabitants. Blind infants of less than five years, 466 for each million; between five and fifteen, 288; between twenty-five and sixty, 1,425; and above sixty-five years, 1,090 for each million. Russia and Egypt are the countries where the blind constitute the largest proportionate number of total population, in Russia on account of the lack of experienced medical attention, and in Egypt because of ophthalmia due to irritation caused by movements of the sand by the wind.

Superintendent Smith of the Menagerie Bureau of the New York Park Department has reported that the twenty-five buffaloes lent to the city by the late Austin Corbin have been eaten most of the grass in the park and destroyed the shrubbery. He says the city will have to buy food for them. The city was to have one out of every four of the calves born. Only four have been born, and one of them has died. A pack of lawyers may have to be hired to settle whether it was the city's call or the estate's call which died. Another thing which makes the calf end of the city's bargain look bad is that only nine of the herd are cows.—Maybe the buffaloes are white elephants.

Remarkable dredging operations are being carried on in Arizona in the process of reclaiming arid lands by irrigation. A regular river dredge started in at Salt River and has dredged its own way across miles of desert. It makes its own channel and floats on the water that follows it from the river,

thus making the process rapid and comparatively cheap. Remarkable it also is that the canals now being dug in this way follow the course of the ancient irrigation canals dug there by the highly civilized people that inhabited this region before recorded American history began. Here flourished nations that knew as much about irrigation as we do to-day, and no doubt the desert blossomed under their cultivation, for this land, long exceedingly productive as soon as water strikes it. Probably the prehistoric inhabitants of the region migrated southward, thus leaving the country to revert to its desert condition. Ruins of large buildings, in the form of great mounds of rubbish, are seen along the lines of the old canals.

Cats are no longer regarded as despised creatures, to be victimized by small boys and permitted to live only on tolerance by their elders. Like the end of the century woman, they are at last beginning to achieve some of the rights for which they have been clamoring so long, and perhaps when they are accorded equal rights with their natural foe of the canine race they will cease to bemoan their fate about the streets and to hold indignation meetings at the midnight hour and display similar anarchical proclivities. That they have already made rapid strides toward the desired end is proved by the fact that they have recently held their "annual convention"—in other words, cat show—in Manchester, England. Champion Xanthophone, sent by S. Woodliss, of London, was pronounced the best cat in the show, and the prize was given to a brown or tabby male, and was valued in the catalogue at £1,000 (\$5,000). Champion Perfection, who is said to have taken more prizes than any cat living, was worth even more. He took the first prize for red male tabbies, and Peeping Joe the second. Both belong to Mr. Klumell.

Sunday Feeding.

Under the heading of the "Sunday Penalty of Irregular Feeding," the Medical Record points out that in our progress from barbarism we have evolved a people with whom regularity in eating is absolutely necessary to good health. As a result of this artificial existence, the secretions are poured out and ready for action with the monotonous clockwork. If this system is neglected, the violator not only suffers bodily discomfort, but an actual injury is done to the digestive apparatus, which has been so educated that it requires a definite amount of exercise and positive promptness in feeding that requirement. The stomach, having poured out its secretions, as customary, waits only a short time before allowing them to be absorbed without the accompanying nutrition which goes to the formation of more secretions. After a few such experiences, the secretions become less in amount and activity, and indigestion ensues. Dyspepsias are ordered to eat at inflexible regular intervals. Normal stomachs are by no means many, yet this rule, so imperative to sufferers, is regularly disregarded by the well. Once a week, the three regular daily meals are replaced by late rising and abstinence, followed by gluttony. The gastric juices know nothing of a seventh day of "rest," and the result is discomfort, stupidity, and loss of appetite on Monday.

A Marriage Certificate in Rhyme.

A Dublin newspaper revives the following story of Dean Swift, which is a very characteristic one:

Once, while walking on the Phoenix Road, Dublin, Swift was overtaken by a sudden thunder-storm. He took shelter under a tree where a party were sheltering also—two young women and two young men. One of the girls looked very sad, till as the rain fell her tears began to flow. The dean inquired the cause, and learned that it was her wedding day. They were on their way to church, and now her white clothes were wet, and she could not go.

"Never mind—I'll marry you," said the dean; and he took out his prayer-book and then there married them; their witnesses being present, and to make the thing complete, he tore a leaf from his pocket-book, and with his pencil wrote and signed a certificate, which he handed to the bride.

"Under a tree in stormy weather, I married this man and woman together; let none but him who rules the thunder sever this man and woman asunder."—Jonathan Swift, dean of St. Patrick's.

Bald Headed Men Not Consumptive.

"There is one satisfaction a bald-headed man can have," observed a physician to a Star reporter, "and that is that there are hundreds of chances in his favor that he will never die with consumption. There seems to be some kind of a connection between bald heads and sound lungs. If a man is prematurely bald it shows that there is something abnormal with him, but it does not show that there is any trouble with his lungs. Indeed, it shows that the lungs are all right. There is another thing in connection with consumptives, and it is an old woman's saying that a consumptive man or woman will never comb their hair gray. By this is meant that the consumptive will die before his or her hair becomes gray, and it is a safe rule to go by. My observation is, and it's the same with many others, that consumptives have a very full growth of hair; indeed, if one looks into the matter with any care, it will be noticed that their hair is very heavy in comparison with others."—Washington Star.

Ingenious Way to Filter Water.

A supply of spring water at Kiel, Germany, is so strongly charged with iron as to be unsuitable for use. To improve it the authorities first cause it to traverse a system of metallic channels and cascades, then to pass through a bed of coke ten feet thick, and finally through sand filters, each about sixty-five feet long and forty-nine feet wide. The treatment has proven successful in removing all iron, leaving the water unobjectionable in color, taste and smell. The bed of coke is divided into eight compartments, which are washed free from iron once a week by isolating a compartment at a time, and the sand filters are cleaned by replacing a thin upper layer with clean sand.